

# TRUSTS TOLD TO WRITE OFF \$71,000,000 IN TAXES

## Also Get 65 Million In Refunds For 1940

DuPont Alone Gets Two Million Plus; Morgan Is Handed \$438,000

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—It is an unusual day which does not see some branch of the federal government handing out millions of dollars to the Economic Royalists while the people are told to "sacrifice."

Yesterday two branches of the government sent out new glad tidings and "encouragement" to the biggest open-shoppers and violators of the National Labor Relations Act.

After giving these labor law violators huge contracts over the protests of the rank and file of labor, the National Defense Commission says that it is not enough. The corporations need still more "encouragement." So yesterday, the Commission authorized 51 corporations to "write off" over a five-year period a total of \$71,864,000 in construction costs and thereby save themselves millions of dollars in taxes.

### BIG SUM TO FORD

The corporation to whom the biggest saving went was the Ford Motor Company for constructing a \$23,212,000 aircraft engine plant. When the War Department gave Ford a \$122,000,000 order for air-cooled aircraft engines, the excuse was that only Ford could fill the order. This was denied by the officials of the UAW-CIO (although even if true it would be no excuse for letting Ford break the law). Now the Ford company is proceeding to build a plant in order to fill that order—and in addition to the huge profits on the order itself, will save millions more in taxes.

### OTHER BIG PLUMS

The next largest certificate for tax-saving went to another labor law violator and holder of \$1,000,000,000 worth of "defense" contracts, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, for \$18,404,000 for facilities to manufacture steel products, coke, ammunition components, armor plate, naval vessels and forgings.

While the National Defense Commission was helping these corporations reap still bigger profits in the future through tax-saving, still another branch of the federal government was making public how it had refunded tax money on past profits.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue made tax refunds of \$65,226,738 during the last fiscal year it was announced today.

### \$2,638,845 TO DU PONT

Largest refund of \$2,638,845 went to Lamont du Pont; second of \$2,281,492.52 to the Aluminum Company of America, and third of \$1,345,724.28 to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co.

The General Motors Corp. received a refund of \$413,026; the Ford Motor Co., \$145,683, and J. P. Morgan, financier, \$438,503.

Other well known persons to receive refunds included Bernard M. Baruch, international financier, \$1,423; William Randolph Hearst, Jr., \$3,811; John W. Hanes, former Undersecretary of the Treasury, \$7,376; Frank Jay Gould, \$5,481; John Cudahy, former Ambassador to Belgium, \$854.

## THE FIGHT GOES ON—IN THE U. S. SENATE

—Editorial Page 8.

## Backing Grows for Rescue Ship; More Latin American Aid

Highest Ranking Puerto Rican Diplomat Joins in Support; Chilean Railway Workers Vote Assessment

By S. W. Gerson

Enthusiasm for the American Rescue Ship Mission continued yesterday throughout the American labor movement and among the peoples south of the Rio Grande.



BELLA V. DODD

## 1,000 Union Teachers to Go to Albany

Mass Delegation Will Demand Full State Aid for Schools

New York Teachers Union locals will send a special train with 1,000 delegates to Albany budget hearings tomorrow morning to press for full state aid for education.

The mass delegation, consisting of members of Locals 5 and College Teachers 537, will leave on a special train from Grand Central at 9 A.M. headed by Dr. Bella V. Dodd, chairman of Committee in Defense of Public Education.

Leaving from the same station are thousands of delegates from CIO unions whose march on Albany is coordinated by the Greater New York Industrial Union Council. They are going to protest the avalanche of anti-labor bills now in the legislative hopper.

The teachers delegation will split up into visiting committees at Albany to see legislative representatives for support of decrease in size of classes and full state aid for education.

Following a parade around Capitol grounds and attendance of the budget hearings, the teachers will hold a meeting at Chancellors Hall where leaders of the union, parents organizations and prominent educators will address them.

The CIO delegates, with indications that there will be 6,000, are scheduled to meet at Odd Fellows Hall in Albany after the budget hearings.

The CIO delegation will be led by Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers; Abram Fraser, general president and Mary Lucile McGorky, district president, of the State, County & Municipal Workers.

## Britain Breaks With Rumania

Bucharest U. S. Legation Takes Over British Interests

LONDON, Feb. 10 (UP).—Great Britain broke off diplomatic relations with Rumania today and it was reported Germany has massed hundreds of thousands of troops ready for Balkan action, including a stream of "technicians" now said to be flowing into Bulgaria.

Reliable quarters said that the British action was taken because a new stream of Nazi troops has started to move into Rumania, reinforcing the 200,000 estimated already there.

It was said that in addition to the 200,000 troops in Rumania Germany has massed between 400,000 and 500,000 troops near the Slovakian frontier, ready for movement into Rumania.

### SEE BALKAN MOVE NEAR

In addition, reports here stated, Germany is sending a flow of "technicians" into Bulgaria, possibly the advance guard of a major force to be dispatched later.

These developments, it was said, led the British government to decide to break off relations with Rumania as signs multiplied of the likelihood of imminent military developments in the Balkans.

An official British statement said that Rumanian territory is being used by Hitler "without one word of dissent from the Rumanian government" as a "military base in furtherance of plans for prosecuting the war."

"The German High Command is building up in Rumania all the elements of an expeditionary force and has concentrated at various strategic points large quantities of munitions, oil and fuel."

### SWISS REPORT

NAZIS IN BULGARIA

ZURICH, Switzerland, Feb. 10 (UP).—Private advice reported today that thousands of German troops had arrived in Bulgaria in civilian clothes and others were arriving daily.

### BRITISH LEGATION

TO QUIT RUMANIA

BUCHAREST, Feb. 10 (UP).—The British legation said today that it would quit Rumania by the end of the week after severing formal diplomatic relations with the Bucharest government.

British interests, they said, are being turned over to the U. S. legation.

All arrangements for the British staff, headed by Sir Reginald Hoare, to leave the country are being completed.

The note severing relations with Rumania was delivered by Hoare at noon today.

## 'Krivitsky' A Suicide in Capital Hotel

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (UP).—Walter G. Krivitsky was found shot to death in a hotel room here today, a suicide.

There was a bullet wound in the head and an automatic pistol lay nearby. Coroner A. M. MacDonald returned a verdict of suicide.

Krivitsky, whose real name was Samuel Ginsberg, also traveled under the name "Walter Porot" which he used last night when he registered at the hotel (the Bellevue).

The body, found this morning by a chambermaid, was identified by J. B. Matthews, special investigator for the Dies Committee on Un-American Affairs, who knew Krivitsky well.

### FBI IN DENIAL

It was reported that Krivitsky has been working for the FBI but officials issued a denial.

The articles which he sold purportedly were written by a ghost writer with whom he later severed connections. The money he had realized soon was spent, it was said.

Left-wing groups in this country charged in 1939 that Krivitsky was an impostor.

(Krivitsky appeared as a star witness before the Dies Committee on Oct. 11, 1939 with the usual

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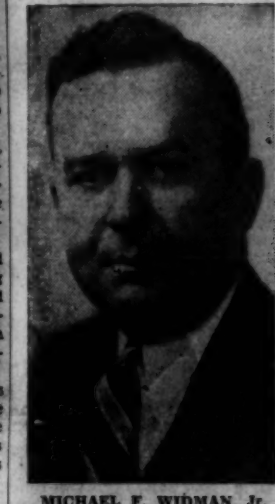
## CURRAN TELLS SENATE WAR BILL IS 'DOWNRIGHT FASCIST'

## Court Decision Will Spur CIO Drive in Ford, Leaders Say

G.M. Locals Conference Resolution Urges Government to Cancel All Existing Contracts with Ford Company

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Feb. 10.—CIO auto unionists here today greeted the U. S. Supreme Court decision refusing to review the Ford appeal against the NLRB as a telling victory for labor, and moved to give additional impetus to the Ford organizational drive.



MICHAEL F. WIDMAN, JR.

## G.M. Locals to Demand Better Steward Setup

Delegates Stress Need for Improved Set Up on Grievances

By William Allan

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 10.—Recognition of a strong shop stewards system will be asked of the General Motors Corporation in 60 days when the United Auto Workers (UAW) meets with the corporation on revising of the existing contract with the union.

The national GM conference of 162 union delegates from 10 plants, representing 162,000 workers meeting for the third day here voted unanimously to place as one of their central demands, a chief steward for every 150 men or less in the shop and one steward for every 25 employees or less. This is to replace the present set-up of one committeeman for every 250 men, a system, delegates said, that has proven to be inadequate to deal either with grievances or control the present murderous speedup.

On union recognition, the dele-

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## Vichy, Berlin to 'Pool' Auto Manufacturing

VICHY, Feb. 10 (UP).—The French and German automobile industries have reached a "collaboration" agreement under which they will pool and share rubber, steel, leather and other raw materials, it was announced today.

French factories will be devoted exclusively to making trucks, and the German industry will build both trucks and passenger automobiles, and will supply the latter to Franco-German "joint markets." A varying percentage of the French truck output, depending on tonnage, will go to Germany. A German committee will fix production schedules and distribute necessary materials.

The agreement affects all French automobile manufacturers, in occupied and unoccupied France.

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JOSEPH CURRAN

## Seamen Win Wage Increase In New Pact

Contract for 30,000 Is Signed; War Risk Payment Provided

Negotiations for increased wage and war risk compensation between the National Maritime Union and offshore passenger and dry cargo steamship companies were ended today, the National Maritime Union announced.

A wage increase of \$7.50 was negotiated for each member of the unionized personnel, which is in addition to a previous \$10 increase which was negotiated last May.

Other increases, exclusive of the above, are as follows: 10 cents an hour additional overtime pay, making a total of 80 cents an hour.

Thirty dollars per month extra compensation for war risk from the United States to Portugal and the West Coast of Spain; \$40 per month from the United States to the North Coast of Spain; \$30 per month for the voyage trans-Atlantic from the United States to Africa and India.

The agreement covers approximately 30,000 seamen and increases the annual payroll for NMU members in the neighborhood of \$3,500,000 per year. It is the second wage increase won by the NMU since May, 1940. During this period seamen's wages have advanced approximately 25 per cent.

The agreement and addenda have been closed to the date of the main agreement until Sept. 30, 1941. All provisions take effect as of Monday, Feb. 10.

The committee for the union was comprised of Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, and the national officers, Howard McKenzie, field organizer; Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary; M. Hedley Stone, treasurer; Frederick N. Myers and Jack Lawrenson.

## Italian Attacks 'Disastrous'

ATHENS, Feb. 10 (UP).—A Greek government spokesman today asserted that during the past 24 hours four Italian counter-attacks have ended disastrously for the Fascist forces, who left many dead and wounded on the Albanian battlefields.

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## Cop Shoots Negro Boy, 11, Gets Only Mild Rebuke

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 10.—Suspension for 30 days was the "punishment" meted out here by the City Commission to a policeman who shot down and critically wounded an 11-year-old Negro boy who was suspected of a "crime" no greater than truancy from school.

The boy, James Daniels, an orphan, suffered a compound fracture of the left leg where the policeman's bullet struck him. The hair-trigger cop is Detective Glover Gilliland and the 30-day suspension "sentence" was delivered reluctantly by City Commissioner Eugene ("Bull") Connor last Friday after police officials had passed the buck in the case for several days.

(Continued on Page 5)

### Weather

Local—Increasing cloudiness and warmer, moderate southwest winds; average temperature 28.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness followed by intermittent light snow in north.

(8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

## Committee Refuses to Hear McMichael, Youth Leader

### BLASTS HYPOCRISY

Curran Rips Into Foes of Real Democracy Who Drive for War

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, charged today that the lend-lease bill is "downright fascist" and would enable anti-labor industrialists to destroy the trade unions.

Curran, a CIO vice president, testified today before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on behalf of the NMU and the Greater New York Industrial Union Council of which he is also the head.

As the first trade union or progressive leader to be given a hearing before either the House or Senate Committee which have conducted hearings on the war powers bill, Curran's appearance represented a concession to the widespread demand that the people's opposition to the measure be heard.

The testimony of the CIO leader was also considered indicative of the growing alarm of trade union leaders over the anti-labor implications of the administration's latest war bill.

Opposition to the bill by another leading trade unionist was announced last night when Reid Robinson, CIO Vice-President and President of the International Mill and Smelter Workers, assailed the measure in a message to the closing session of the Town Meeting of Youth.

Robinson expressed "unqualified opposition" to the lend-lease measure and to the "throttling of civil liberties" which has accompanied the administration's war program.

### GAG BACK ON

While the hearing given Curran represented a concession, the administration shut off testimony of opposition witnesses this afternoon and refused to hear Jack McMichael, Chairman of the American Youth Congress.

All testimony on the bill will close tomorrow after Wendell Willkie argues for the war measure, and the administration will then attempt to bring the bill up in the Senate either late this week or early next week.

McMichael had definitely been promised a hearing by Senator Hiram Johnson of California, ranking Republican member of the committee who was in charge of opposition witnesses.

But when Committee Chairman Walter F. George asked Johnson at 5 P. M. whether there were any other witnesses, Johnson said that there were not.

Some observers speculated on the possibility of a deal between Johnson and George to bar McMichael.

### CHARGES DOUBLE-DEALING

In his testimony before the Senate Committee, Curran declared that American big business is making money from "both sides in the war" at the same time that it is trying to involve the United States as an active participant.

"Standard Oil is carrying gasoline to both sides in the European war," Curran charged. "She carries supplies to Britain, to Spain (where they are reshipped to Italy and Germany) and to Japan."

Curran pointed out that, despite the transfer of more than 300 American ships to Great Britain, which threw thousands of American seamen out of work and the clamor of the administration for sending

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# Youth Brings Message Of Peace to Nation

AYC Town Meet Ends—  
Pickets Protest Army,  
Defense Jim Crow

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—Delegates to the historic town meeting of Youth were today carrying back with them the ringing message pledged to help seek peace, to put an end to the war on the basis of victory for the peoples.

The AYC message declared that the Youth of the world "cannot be separated either by barbed wire or by the poison hate of propaganda. We cannot long be forced to fight each other."

Despite efforts by the administration to break up the Town Meeting it proved an unprecedented success and attracted approximately 8,000 delegates.

In a fitting climax to the persistent protest of the Town Meeting against Jim-Crowism in the nation's capital, a picket line of 100 young men and women was thrown around the War Department building at noon.

The purpose of the picket line was to protest the discrimination against Negroes in the Army and in plants with government munitions contracts.

## PROTEST VICHY ACTS

After a delegation of 18 which was to see Secretary of War Henry H. Stimson had been told that its request for an interview had been turned down, the Secretary suddenly appeared in the corridors, read the delegates a brief lecture and dashed off.

"When you start a crusade you want to be sure of the facts," Stimson said, according to an official War Department communique.

The Secretary boasted of the fact that he had appointed Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, the first Brigadier General in the history of the Army. Stimson forgot to point out that Davis was given this job a few months before his retirement age was up.

One group of delegates called on Henry Haye, Ambassador of the Vichy Government to the United States, to protest against a reported decision by the ePain clique to send 1,000 young Spanish refugees now in France back to Franco.

Have told the group evasively that he was unacquainted with the facts and would make inquiries.

## YOUTH'S MESSAGE

The text of the message to World Youth follows:

"One year ago we addressed a message of friendship to the young people of the world. We declared that Youth is not youth's enemy. We asserted the fellowship in which we are inseparably joined by mutual ideals and aspirations for a world order of justice, equality, independence and peace for all peoples. Today, we affirm again that we cannot be separated, either by barbed wire or by the poison-hate of propaganda. We cannot long be forced to fight each other.

"America today is a land where discussion is being closed, even though the people have not been heard. America is today and each day being plunged further into the war, not because the people will it, but because the peculiar will to peace is disdainfully ignored by those in high places. Instead they are carving for themselves a new empire. America will get out and stay out of the world war when young America, when all our people learn to trust themselves and to make their united power felt. The people shall have peace when they use the rights of the majority



**Picket Congressman:** Members of the East New York Peace Council of the American Peace Mobilization, picketing the home of Congressman Eugene J. Keogh, 1247 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Saturday morning, with the demand for a "No" vote on the War Powers Bill, H.R. 1776. For the past weeks, Congressman Keogh has refused to meet with AFM delegations. During the picket line, hundreds of signatures to an AFM petition, some of them unsolicited, were collected from the Congressman's own neighbors.

In a Democracy to prevent a few from profiting at the disastrous expense of the people of this and all other lands.

**"SLAUGHTER FOR FREEDOM"**  
"We extend our greetings to all nations at peace, to the people of oppressed and colonial lands who fight for freedom. To the Youth of England, of Germany, of Italy, of Greece and Canada, we extend our deepest sympathy for the destruction and bloodshed which the last 12 months of war have visited upon you. We renew our pledge to help seek peace, to put an end to the war on the basis of victory for the peoples. To the youth of betrayed and invaded France, to the young people of all the small nations over-run by Hitler, suffering under oppression, starving under blockade, we pledge our support to your struggle for freedom.

"To the youth of Republican Spain, who fought so gallantly, we pledge our help in their hour of need. We will help end the terror they face in Spain, and secure transportation to and refuge in this hemisphere.

"To the youth of Latin America goes our pledge of solidarity. We hail your movements toward popular rule. We join your efforts to prevent your countries from being stripped of their natural resources.

**PLEDGE TO CHINA**  
"Hemisphere unity to us means the unity of all the peoples of these continents for national sovereignty. Hemisphere defense means to us the defense of the integrity and independence of all our countries, not the domination of a small group of vested interests in our nation over the countries of Latin America.

"The united struggle of the Chinese people to win liberty and independence has been an inspiration to American youth. The Chinese young people have taught us that unity alone can bring victory, that disunity is capitulation and is a retreat before the enemies of China's freedom. We renew our support to united China. We will express that

# RAF Bombs Norway; Nazis Hit At Iceland

German Night Raiders Reported Over East Anglian Towns

LONDON, Feb. 10 (UP).—Night raiders appeared over two East Anglian towns tonight.

LONDON, Feb. 10 (UP).—Devastating British attacks on German concentrations from the coast to Norway to invade bases in France were described tonight in official accounts telling of the torpedoing of a German destroyer and a "most successful" daylight raid on Calais.

Sweeping boldly across the channel through brilliant sunshine today, two strongly escorted British bomber fleets rained explosives on German strongholds in the Dunkerque-Calais-Boulogne area.

At Calais, across the narrowest neck of the channel, the British airmen said they saw explosions "lifting shipping clean out of the water."

**DUNKERQUE BOMBED**  
Harbor buildings also were reported hit, and a bulwark was claimed on a freight train nearby. In the raid lasting more than an hour the British bombers apparently drove inland to attack airdromes and supply bases serving as vital cogs in German air attacks on Britain.

Bombs also were dropped on the docks at Dunkerque, an Air Ministry communique said.

At least two German fighters were believed shot down against the loss of one British fighter in the daylight forays.

It was the second aggressive thrust across the channel in 24 hours, and closely followed the attack on German destroyers by torpedo-carrying planes, night raids on targets in Northwest Germany, and assaults on industrial objectives in Holland.

## GERMANS BOMB BRITISH IN ICELAND

BERLIN, Feb. 10 (UP).—A long-range German air attack on British-held Iceland, and a series of Nazi aerial victories stretching from Norway to Portugal were claimed by the High Command today.

Simultaneously the High Command reported that its bombing planes had sunk 24,500 tons of enemy shipping off the Portuguese coast and that other German forces had repulsed an attack of British torpedo planes on Norway, turned back British raiders over the Channel, hit a British minesweeper and bombed military objectives in London and Southeast England.

Long-range German reconnaissance planes were said to have carried out the attack on Iceland, machine-gunning British pursuit planes on the ground at Reykjavik airdrome. Extent of damage was not divulged.

The nearest German base to Iceland, which is 450 miles north by west of Scotland, is in Norway, approximately 600 miles distant across the stormy North Atlantic.

Iceland, a Danish possession, was taken over by the British when Germany occupied Denmark. Iceland is garrisoned by Canadian and British troops who have installed strong coast defense artillery and military airdromes.

# Children Are Victims of 'War Nerves', Doctor Reports; Cites Increase in Mental Disorders

(Special to the Daily Worker)

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 10.—Living in an atmosphere people getting killed." of war talk has a serious psychological effect on children. A boy of 8: "I worry a lot but I don't know what I am worrying about. I dream about flying planes and Dr. Harvie de J. Coghill, director of the Children's Memorial Clinic, said both boys and girls are seeking "escapes" from war talk ranging from minor delinquency to running away from home.

Dr. Coghill quoted from the following interviews with children: A girl of 9: "I'm afraid my father will have to go day criminals and delinquents" were children during the to war. The other night I dreamed all night long about first world war.

Dr. Coghill remarked that these reactions were interesting in view of the fact that "many of the present-

# Soldiers in Canada Riot, Beat Up Cops

Clash with Local and Mounted Police in Nova Scotia

NEW GLASGOW, N. S., Feb. 10 (UP).—Several hundred soldiers rioted Saturday night and virtually razed one residence, destroying every piece of furniture in it and defying the Royal Canadian Mounted and local police to stop them.

Four soldiers were in the building, owned by Colin Dorrington, who refused admission to a large number of their comrades. Those outside then broke down the door, smashed the furniture, broke all the windows, and set three fires which the fire department quickly extinguished.

Order was not restored until military police, hurriedly summoned from a nearby camp, rounded up the soldiers and placed a strong guard in the town.

## REGIMENT IS CONFINED TO CAMP

QUEBEC, Feb. 10 (UP).—The Highland Light Infantry regiment was confined to quarters today pending an investigation by a military court into a riot between soldiers and police.

Nearly 5,000 civilians watched Saturday night as the soldiers battled for more than an hour with civil and military police and members of the municipal fire department. Night sticks, air bottles and tear-gas bombs were used.

The soldiers were believed to have been avenging the arrest of two comrades by city police following a fight in an amusement place. The two arrested infantrymen were given suspended sentences and returned to their unit.

An official statement said the two men magnified their grievance and enlisted sympathies of comrades who decided to even accounts with the civil police. The soldiers attacked police in the street and the civil officers attempted to arrest them for disturbing the peace. Then the riot began.

Scores of soldiers, including military police, and civil officers, suffered minor injuries. The casualty list included Maj. Gerald Bigauette, military police chief, and his father, A. S. Bigauette, chief of the city police.

Wilfred Lacroix, M.P. for Quebec-Montmorency, wired Defense Minister J. L. Ralston requesting that the Highland Light Infantry be withdrawn from Quebec.

# Marcantonio to Address Democracy Rally Here

Rep. Vito Marcantonio yesterday accepted an invitation to be one of the speakers at the public mass meeting which will open the New York State Conference on Legislation for Democracy at Mecca Temple, 135 W. 55th St., Friday at 8 P.M., Miss Rosalie Manning, president of the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights announced today.

The two-day conference which will set forth a positive program of legislation to safeguard the social welfare and civil liberties of the people of New York State will hold panel sessions at the Hotel Edison, 228 W. 47 St., Saturday from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board; Lee Pressman, General Counsel to the CIO; Hollicott General Henry Epstein; Harcourt Tynes, President, New York Chapter, American Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; Rev. Owen A. Knox, Chairman, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and Miss Manning, formerly headworker of Lenox Hill Neighborhood Association, will be the other speakers at the Mecca Temple mass meeting.

# 'No Compromise'--Defeat War Bill' Auto Local Says

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10.—Members of Local 45, United Automobile Workers (CIO) employed in the American Coach and Body Co., passed a resolution unanimously last night calling for the defeat of the Roosevelt war powers bill.

The resolution was passed after the union members heard a talk by Elmer O. Fehlhaber, vice-president of the Ohio CIO, on "Labor and the War." A discussion in which many members participated followed the speech. The unionists passed a resolution blasting the so-called "lend-lease" bill.

The resolution pointed out that the bill would "confer unlimited power to the President of the United States, permitting him to engage our country in war without the approval of Congress."

It goes further to show that the passage of the bill would make it possible for the President to smash all progressive labor legislation which is now the law of the land.

The resolution further states that "the working people of America desire to remain at peace." The resolution concludes: "Be it further resolved: That these representatives be further informed that we desire the defeat of H.R. 1776 regardless of any so-called compromise amendments."

## 300 ALD DELEGATES HIT 'LEND' MEASURE

At a city-wide meeting of executive club members of the Progressive

# British Reach Red Sea, RAF Bombs Asmara

Rome Reports 72 Killed in British Attack on Genoa

CAIRO, Feb. 10 (UP).—British mechanized forces, biting off the entire northern triangle of Italian Eritrea, have reached the Red Sea and captured the town of Massawa. While RAF bombers laid siege to the Eritrean capital of Asmara, it was stated officially today.

On the North African battlefield, the British High Command said, the victorious army of the Nile is "clearing areas" westward to captured El Aghella, a third of the way from fallen Benghazi to the great Italian base of Tripoli.

The British spearhead of tanks, hard on the heels of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's fleeing, shattered army, was believed to be well past El Aghella on the Gulf of Sidra, moving across Tripolitanian soil, and there were increasing indications that Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell might push on toward Tripoli, 425 miles away, without a pause.

By striking on quickly across the western Libyan desert, it was said, Wavell may attempt to reach the Tripoli region before Graziani can maintain reinforcements for his remaining 100,000 men—all that are left of his original North African army of 250,000 or more troops.

Today's High Command communique, describing Britain's double pronged push across Eritrea, reported the capture of Karara on the Eritrean-Sudan border about 25 miles from the Red Sea as well as Massawa.

The occupation of the two towns, by a British force striking down from the north, indicated that control of the whole northern part of Eritrea is passing rapidly into the hands of the British.

## ROME SAYS 72 KILLED IN GENOA

ROME, Feb. 10 (UP).—Seventy-two persons were killed and 226 wounded "as far as is at present ascertained" by a British naval bombardment of Genoa yesterday, a High Command communique said today.

It was ascertained that all the casualties were civilians and that heavy damage was done to civilian dwellings but that none was done to a military objective.

British planes raided Leghorn and the suburbs of Pisa, the communique said, without doing damage.

At Leghorn, it was said, one British plane was shot down by anti-aircraft guns.

According to the communique the British fleet at Genoa was favored by mist, and so was able to shell the area despite a quick retreat by coastal batteries.



Area of War Operations in Africa

THIS MAP OF THE AFRICAN FRONTS shows why the Italian army command has revised its war plans for 1941, as pointed out by the Soviet RED STAR's war review of the week. British forces, aided by "Free French" and native Ethiopian troops, press Mussolini's armies on three fronts at once

# Defeats Forced Italians to Revise 1941 War Plans, 'Red Star' Writes

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 10.—The reverses suffered by the Italian armies on the various African fronts has compelled Rome's high command to revise its plan of military operations for the coming year, according to Red Star, Soviet military journal, in a sober, authenticated appraisal of the highlights of the war during the past week.

General Rodolfo Graziani, commander of the Italian Army of North Africa, "cannot check the British advance with the forces at his disposal," and the Italian troops in East Africa, obliged to meet "a concentric British offensive" on several fronts at once, are in a situation practically as bad, the paper says.

## THE REVIEW

The review reads in part as follows: "Recent military operations have not caused any particular change in the situation on the various fronts with the exception of those in Libya and Eritrea, where the British have again achieved considerable successes."

"In the British theatre of military operations the most notable fact is a decline in air raids. It is probable that Germany has been compelled for a time to suspend air raids because of bad weather. The British air force, as formerly, is paying special attention to the ports and naval bases of Germany and German-occupied territories."

Italy's inability to gain any significant success in the Albanian-Greek war theatre, and her heavy losses on the African fronts, have compelled the Italian high command to revise their plans for 1941. Popolo D'Italia writes that the Italian army is now confronted with three tasks: (1) to restrict the scope of British territorial seizures; (2) to force Britain to lose the greatest possible time in attaining her objectives; and (3) to inflict the greatest possible losses on British troops.

The appearance of German air forces in the Mediterranean theatre has not so far undermined the domination of the British navy. The occasional bombing, furthermore, of port buildings in Sollum and Bardia did not materially affect the development of British operations in Libya.

Taking into account the trying experience of the fighting at Sidi Barrani, Bardia, and Tobruk, Graziani evidently decided to yield territory to the enemy without subjecting his troops to the danger of encirclement. But now, with the loss of Benghazi—a major naval and air base—Italy has also lost the main port through which reinforcements and supplies were shipped from the metropolis to the Italian troops in Cyrenaica.

The situation of the Italian troops in Libya is indeed becoming exceptionally difficult. After suffering losses, the northern army was forced in the course of two weeks to retreat more than 375 miles under constant pressure from the enemy. It is evident that Graziani cannot check the British advance with the forces at his disposal.

The capture of Benghazi, on the other hand, permits the British naval forces to interfere more easily with the Italian communications in Libya.

**EAST AFRICA FRONT**  
The British offensive on the fronts in East Africa is also developing successfully. The Italians tried to halt the advance of British troops along the main operative direction of Kassala-Asmara-Masawa, but as a result of fierce battles the British succeeded in occupying Agordat on Feb. 1, and on the following day encircled Barentu and compelled the Italians to clear out of this point as well.

In developing their offensive in Eritrea, the northern column of British troops reached Keren, and the southern column reached the district of Tole. The further advance of British troops in

this district will create a real danger for Asmara, the principal city of Eritrea, which is no more than 62 miles away.

On the eastern frontier of Ethiopia the British are moving along the Metemma-Gondar road. This fact may play an important role in the subsequent development of operations if reports of activity by Ethiopian detachments in the district of Lake Tana are taken into account.

Besides these two main divisions, the British troops have crossed the southern frontier of Ethiopia and of Italian Somaliland in many places. A concentric offensive by the British troops, which compels the Italian command to wage its struggle in East Africa simultaneously on several fronts situated far apart, creates exceptionally difficult conditions for the Italians.

New belligerents, according to reports, are joining the fray on the African fronts. Towards the end of January, French mechanized units under General Charles De Gaulle appeared in the rear of the Italian troops in Libya; and now we hear news of the formation of an army of 90,000 in the Belgian Congo. It is even said, moreover, that several divisions from there have already been sent to Kenya for joint operations with the British troops.



## Draft Age Youth in Phila. Badly Need Dental Care

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Callous neglect by city authorities and the effects of years of depression, have left 97 percent of this city's population with tooth decay, a survey of 5,000 cases has revealed here.

The study, conducted by the Mouth Hygiene Association, indicated that 16 percent of the city's youth, while still in their teens, have lost so many teeth that they couldn't even meet the rather loose requirements for the draft! Remember to be classified 1A (immediately available) you only have to have twelve teeth that meet.

This study was released, interestingly enough, within a few days of a report on the dental services provided by the Philadelphia Department of Health, at a convention of the Philadelphia County Dental Society. Dr. Conrad Hellwege, director of the dental program of the Health Department, reported that the city appropriates no more today for public health clinics than it did in 1910 when the clinics were organized by volunteer dentists.

There has been an enormous decline in the per capita expenditure as the city's population has more than doubled since that time.

## San Francisco 'Gestapo' Lists All Printing Plants

Chief of Police Issues Unconstitutional Order to Curb 'Communist' Propaganda; Ducks Questions on His Authority

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Police Chief Charles W. Dullea is operating a Gestapo, secretly, without law or license, to destroy freedom of the press in San Francisco.

"In connection with national defense matter," Dullea has ordered every printing firm in the city to inform on

any person seeking to print or publish "any pamphlets, books or circulars which may contain communist, anti-religious or anti-American propaganda."

His avowed purpose is "suppressing the distribution and sale of such subversive literature."

Dullea refused to be interviewed on the patently and flagrantly unconstitutional usurpation of authority by his department, left allies to his subordinates.

Captain John Engler, large, bull-necked secretary to the chief, who rose to notoriety as chief of the strongman "Red Squad" asserted that the letters were issued by Captain Bernard MacDonald of the bureau of inspectors, and merely signed by Dullea "as a matter of routine."

Asked under what law, if any, the police department was operating in issuing the letter, Engler shouted: "Are you trying to tell us how to run the police department? Don't you know we've got to protect the country from these 5th Columnists, these Communists who are trying to tear down the government? If we don't get them, they'll get us!"

Asked how he would define "communist" or "anti-religious," propaganda, Captain MacDonald replied, "I'm not prepared to define it."

MacDonald admitted that the department "can't legally compel" any printing firm to "cooperate" with this letter's demand.

Early reactions to the Fascist move by Dullea, certain to grow into a mighty protest movement against the police chief and the Roosevelt administration were voiced by President George Wilson of the CIO Industrial Union Council and by Director McWilliams of the state division of immigration and housing, noted defender of constitutional and civil rights.

Both scored the action as violating the Constitution by denying free speech and free press.

McWilliams branded the move as an attempt to set up a censorship, probably as a prelude to legislation on the suppression of the press.

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## Workers Lose Overtime Point In ILGW Talk

Reach Agreement with 3 of 5 Dressmakers' Organizations

Agreement was reached yesterday between dress manufacturers and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union granting the employers their overtime demand and providing for a system of "efficiency" in the industry jointly enforced by the union and bosses.

Claiming that the low wage earnings of New York's 85,000 dress workers are due to "inefficient" production and bad management, the negotiators of the union, headed by Julius Hochman, manager of the dress Joint Board, had foregone demands relating to wages.

Agreement was reported reached with three of the five associations, employing about 50,000 workers. A fourth association is being brought into line, but disagreement still continued with the United Better Dress Manufacturers Assn. composed of contractors in the higher priced dress field.

TERMS NOT PUBLISHED. The union indicated that if the fifth association remains adamant, the pact would be signed on Friday anyway, with a course of action still to be announced towards the United.

The terms of the agreement were not yet made public but it was learned that five hours overtime a week at one hour daily will be allowed on the present 35-hour week and that piece workers, the bulk of the industry, would be paid at single time. Only the cutters and those on week work would receive extra pay for overtime.

Thus the operators who constitute about 75 per cent of the workers are to be virtually on a 40-hour week basis during the busy periods.

The "efficiency" clause of the pact is reported to be down considerably, providing for a meeting between manufacturers and union several months later to discuss the terms of an "efficiency" standard, if they disagree, the industry's umpire is to decide. A machinery is to be worked out for enforcement of that standard of "efficiency."

Rank and file leaders of the union charge that wage increases were foregone, and important concessions were given the employers for illusive "benefits from efficiency." They predict that the policy initiated by the union of sponsoring management for the employers, will result in terrific speedup and still keener competition with out-New York areas where the Hochman "efficiency" plan is already being copied.

## Board Orders CIO Insurance Man Reinstated

Penna. Labor Board Hands Down Decision In Phila. Case

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—A decision rendered by the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board ordered the reinstatement with full back pay of Mark Letke, an insurance agent employed in the Southwark District of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. The board found Letke to have been dismissed for union activity in December, 1938.

The board further ordered the company to cease and desist from interfering with or restraining its employees in the exercise of their right to self-organization.

Lou Vennet, National Representative of the Insurance Guild, Local 22, United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, said: "This decision is a victory for all insurance agents. The board held that insurance agents are employees and are entitled to the benefits and protection of the State Labor Act. This decision will give additional impetus to the union efforts to achieve collective bargaining agreements with the Metropolitan Life and all insurance companies operating in the State."

## Akron Crowd Braves Blizzards to Hear Mother Bloor Talk on Her Book

(Special to the Daily Worker)

AKRON, Feb. 10.—Despite the worst blizzard of the year, an enthusiastic audience filled Macedonian Hall here last night to greet Mother Bloor at a testimonial meeting celebrating the publication of her autobiography, "We Are Many," and her 50 years of activity in the labor movement.

The audience included women, CIO rubber workers, and AFL members who came up to the platform at the end of the meeting and told Mother Bloor that this was the first or second Communist gathering that they had ever attended.

Arnold Johnson, Ohio State Secretary of the Communist Party, made a stirring plea for unity of the people to defeat the vicious war-dictatorship measure now before the Senate. Johnson explained the meaning of bills introduced in

Fire at Alaskan Base: Here is the first photo to show the new naval base at Dutch Harbor, Alaska. A warehouse, an electric shop and a pipe shop were destroyed. Three men were injured. The incident has been guarded with extreme secrecy by the naval authorities. The fire was started by an explosion.

## McWilliams' Mob Opens Attack on Jewish Stores

Distribute List of 'Christian' Stores in Yorkville; Wife of Actor Raymond Massey Complains to City Officials

Council President Newbold Morris revealed yesterday that Mrs. Raymond Massey, wife of the well-known actor, had called him by phone and urged that action be taken against distribution of fascist pamphlets by the Christian Mobilizers calling on residents of Yorkville to patronize "Christian" stores only.

The pamphlet, Morris said, is called the Christian Consumers Guide and is distributed by Joseph McWilliams of the American Destiny Party.

It lists 300 "Christian" business establishments in the Yorkville area.

Mrs. Massey, who lives in Yorkville, at 132 E. 86th St., said one of the pamphlets was found in her mail box.

SAYS HE IS MAD. Morris, who also lives on Park Ave. in Yorkville, told reporters "I got me so mad I'm going to fight back."

His plan of action, however, was to telegraph all the so-called Christian business men listed in the booklet urging them to retain "a lawyer like Greenville Clerk," former head of the New York Bar Association, to get an injunction to restrain distribution of the circular.

Morris offered no plan of executive or police actions against the fascists and spreaders of race hatred.

He said an injunction case would be "a test case to determine whether or not the clause in the Bill of Rights for religious freedom is only to prevent burning synagogues and churches or for more liberal protection."

MEMBERS CHARGES. A series of accusations follow in which the administration is charged with: following a "divide and rule" policy demoralizing the local through many groups; with an "appeasement policy" towards the employers, especially on overtime and jobs; with adopting a "most cynical and dictatorial approach to the unemployed"; with "wiping out the last vestige of democratic procedure"; with "trying to foist upon the members the corrupt policies of the discredited 'Jewish Daily Forward'";

"Brothers," says the Rank & File, "a labor union is an organization controlled by the workers that should protect and improve the conditions of all members regardless of race, color or political affiliation. 'A union is not a private business for the benefit of a few, nor should it be a stamping ground for ambitious clique chieftains.'"

Mother Bloor, after explaining her reasons for writing "We Are Many" and the important role which the book can play as an organizing force in the labor movement, pointed out that the Communist Party is the only political organization in America that stands against war and fascism.

In urging opposition to the Roosevelt lend-lease measure she stated: "Why should we help old Britain? Why should we help that rotten, dying royal government that has enslaved thousands in India and its other colonies? Do we in this democracy want to keep up that tottering line of kings?"

"I call this a democracy for it is one as long as I can raise my voice like this to protest this terrible bill that the House of Representatives has passed."

The Women's Commission of the Communist Party, Summit County, under the chairmanship of Carrie Atkins, Negro woman leader, presented dramatization of incidents from the book.

Seventeen copies of Mother Bloor's autobiography and 68 copies of the Dean of Canterbury's "The Soviet Power" were sold. The audience also purchased two copies of Earl Browder's "The Second Imperialist War" and 300 copies of his pamphlet "The Way Out of the Imperialist War." The total literature sales far exceeded that of any previous Communist Party meeting in Akron.

Mother Bloor was honored by the Progressive Women's Club at a tea.

## Free Election Group Hits Anti-Communist Bills

More Than 100 Prominent New Yorkers Sign Statement Sent to All State Legislators; Cite Danger to Civil Liberties

Defeat of bills now before the legislature at Albany, to bar the Communist and other minority parties from the ballot, was urged yesterday in a statement signed by more than 100 prominent New Yorkers, and released by Daishell Hammett, Chairman of the Committee on Free Elections of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. The statement was sent to every member of the New York Legislature.

Among the persons signing the statement were prominent trade union leaders, ministers, social workers, professors. They included: Joseph Curran, Bella V. Dodd, Samuel Machlis, Rabbi Michael Alper, Rev. Richard Morford, Dr. Harry P. Ward, Hon. Clifford T. McAvoy, Bertha C. Reynolds, Mary W. Rittenhouse, Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, Dr. Helen Merrell Lynd and Prof. Dorothy Brewster.

"The two bills introduced by Senator Dunning and Assemblyman Devany, propose to introduce into New York election law the principle of automatic barring of minority parties," the statement said. "Not only are they clearly unconstitutional, but any sound public policy would reject such an encroachment on the fundamental rights of American citizens."

ENDANGERS ALL. "It is quite clear that if the Communist Party can be barred from the ballot by name, and other parties by definition, then any party can be similarly barred by name and definition. The ultimate logic would be the elimination by legislative action of all parties except the one which happens at a given moment to hold the balance of power in the state."

"To enact these proposed measures into law would for the first time in American history create direct and deliberate denial of the right to vote because of political

## Akron Police Frame Negro Youth Leader

Unionists Protest, Bring His Release on Low Bail; Hearing Feb. 18

(Special to the Daily Worker)

AKRON, O., Feb. 10.—Progressive Akron workers were aroused late last week at the news that police had arrested Bernard Jones, outstanding Negro youth leader on a secret Grand Jury indictment accusing him of burglary and resisting an officer.

Trade unionists charged the police with a frame-up. A delegation, consisting of his mother and representatives of the United Construction Workers; the Goodyear Local of the United Rubber Workers, the Teachers Union and had Jones released on \$405 bail. The authorities had previously demanded \$1,000.

Jones had spent one night in jail. His hearing was scheduled for February 18.

## 314,000 Voted CIO in 1940 NLRB Polls

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The CIO won 407 collective bargaining elections drawing a total vote of 314,000 during the year ending June 30, 1940, against 70,700 votes cast for the AFL in 386 elections, statistics issued by the NLRB revealed today.

The Board conducted a total of 1,192 elections during the 1940 fiscal year, as against 746 elections in the previous year.

Of 590,000 workers eligible to vote in the 1940 elections, about 90 per cent voted.

The elections for 1940 include the huge polls in the Chrysler and General Motors plants, which the CIO won by overwhelming majorities.

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Advancement of Colored People; Frederick Myers, National Maritime Union; Rev. A. Leslie Potter; Armando Ramirez, United Cigar Workers; Wallingford Riegger, Musician; John F. Ryan, Newspaper Guild; Abraham Schenck, Beauty Culturists' Union, Local 15; Prof. Howard Selsam, Brooklyn College; Rev. W. B. Spofford; Eda Lou Walton, New York University; Morris Watson, American Labor Party; Dr. Harry P. Ward, Union Theological Seminary, and many others.

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# Women, Children Mowed Down in Fall Of Benghazi, Italian General Tells Captors

(In the following description of the fall of Benghazi given by a captured Italian general to a United Press correspondent, readers of the Daily Worker may catch a glimpse of the horror of this imperialist war. The dispatch tries in vain to suppress the screams of the women and children.—The Editor.)

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY, AT SOLUCH, Libya, Feb. 9 (Delayed) (UP).—General Annibale Bergonzoli, wearing a mud-splattered private's uniform of the Italian army, today told of the fierce tank battle that completed Britain's conquest of Eastern Libya and took 20,000 to 30,000 of his men as prisoners of war.

What made the battle especially "dramatic," General Bergonzoli said, was the frightful horde of women and children refugees who were unwilling spectators to the carnage of their Italian menfolk as they were mowed down by the British guns before their horrified eyes.

With the British bearing down upon Benghazi, the Italians made an attempt to retreat farther on toward Tripoli for a determined stand.

Bergonzoli said that his forces allowed, at the last

minute, a group of refugees from Benghazi to join the columns of the routed enemy—columns comprised of several groups of tanks.

The refugees were mainly women and children, families of the officers and soldiers of Benghazi. They pushed ahead of the tanks which formed flanks to the left and right.

The infantry retreated in several columns, the General said. One of these columns was made up of 15,000 Italian soldiers. With this one went Bergonzoli and the women and children.

Bergonzoli said that the women and children became panicky when the tank battle started.

"I sought to join them and quiet them," he said, "but as the fight developed more fiercely by the minute the women and children fled from the battlefield which was strewn with perambulators, pushcarts, toys and household goods."

There was nothing then that could be done, Bergonzoli said. The British had won.

## Poor Work, Not 'Communism' Caused Firing

Red-Baiter Refuted in Trial by Conservative Relief Superiors

By Harry Raymond

TWO conservative Welfare Department officials testified in Supreme Court yesterday that "unsatisfactory work" and not "Communist pressure" caused the dismissal of Miss Doris Stahl as a social investigator from the city relief apparatus.

They said that Miss Stahl, who is suing for reinstatement and back wages on the issue of "red" discrimination, was ousted from her position in 1939 after lengthy departmental hearings in which the quality and quantity of her work proved inadequate.

The witnesses were Mrs. Alice Schuyler, elderly assistant case supervisor, and Mrs. Esther Emerson-Sweeney, field administrator and leader of the Ozanam Guild, Roman Catholic welfare organization.

"People who applied for relief were getting no action on the cases Miss Stahl investigated," Mrs. Schuyler testified. "Her production was poor."

Mrs. Sweeney, who was Miss Stahl's superior in District Welfare Office No. 81, said she had nothing to do with the plaintiff's dismissal or her earlier transfer to District Office 67.

**ASKED OWN TRANSFER**  
The transfer, which Miss Stahl said was part of a "Communist plot" against her, was put through at Miss Stahl's personal request, Mrs. Sweeney declared.

Seventeen relief workers organizations, including the State, County and Municipal Workers (CIO), the Welfare official testified, were permitted to distribute literature before 9 o'clock in the morning at relief offices.

This literature, labeled "red" propaganda by the plaintiff's attorney Leopold Rosi, was declared legal literature by Mrs. Sweeney.

The only secret and unsigned and conspiratorial leaflets issued at the relief office was put out by Miss Stahl and Miss Ida Watkins, one of the plaintiff's witnesses.

Earlier in the day Rosi placed his "mystery witness," James Garcia, who said he was a former member of the Communist Party, on the stand.

He said he remembered having Miss Pearl Zimmerman, a welfare worker in Miss Stahl's office, pointed out to him at a 1935 Communist rally at Madison Square Garden.

Miss Zimmerman, the plaintiff charges is a "Communist" who aided in causing her ouster.

**SHE DENIES IT**

She was in the court during the trial yesterday and said she would take the stand to deny Communist affiliation, or that she attended a Communist meeting.

Garcia told Justice Lloyd Church under cross examination by Assistant Corporation Counsel E. Tinsley Ray that his "memory is good," that he could recognize Miss Zimmerman as one he saw at the meeting, but he was vague on principal speakers at the meeting.

These he listed as Robert Minor and a Mr. Levine. But a check on the 1935 meeting referred to showed the speakers were Minor and David Levinson, an attorney, who was kidnapped with Minor in Galveston, N. M., by a gang of Ku Kluxers.

The meeting was held in protest against the kidnapping.

Garcia said he never saw Miss Zimmerman prior to the Garden meeting and never talked to her. He could "remember" her, but could not remember who was the speaker along with Minor, despite the fact that Levinson's name was published in all the press in big headlines.

After the plaintiff called Garcia he rested his case and Ray moved that it be dismissed because "Rosi did not prove a conspiracy." Judge Church reserved decision and the city called its first witness.

Rosi's promise that 600 Communists ran the Welfare Department and ousted Miss Stahl did not materialize, Ray told the court.



**Captured in Fall of Tobruk:** Italian naval prisoners are marched through the streets of the wrecked port of Tobruk, important Libyan base which fell to the British on January 22. The buildings bear scars of shellfire, evidence of the ferocity of the British bombardments. Leaving Tobruk far behind, the British are now reported to have swept into Italian Tripolitania.

## Backing Grows For Rescue Ship Mission

Chile Railroad Workers Vote Assessment for Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

can problems. The Latin-American Confederation of Workers, headed by Lombardo Toledano of Mexico, is one of the principal backers of the Mission.

The Cuban Confederation of Workers recently voted to assess its members the equivalent of 20 cents in American money each for the rescue ship. Labor organizations in Mexico, Puerto Rico, Uruguay, Panama, Venezuela, Peru, Colombia, Costa Rica and Paraguay are backing the Mission.

**OTHER SPONSORS**  
Sponsors of the newly-formed Puerto Rican branch of the Mission besides Commissioner Pagan include Dr. Jose M. Gallardo island Commissioner of Education; Elmer Ellsworth, American member of the Puerto Rican House of Representatives; Senator Vicente Geigel Polanco; F. Colon Gordiny, president of the General Federation of Workers, CIO affiliate; Dr. Juan R. Soto, Dean of the University of Puerto Rico; Jose Gonzales Gonorro, superintendent of schools, and Bishop Charles B. Colmore.

René Jimenez, noted Puerto Rican journalist, is serving as branch president. The branch in announcement its list of sponsors sent \$200 to the Mission as its initial contribution.

Ray's most important witness was Mrs. Schuyler, who said Miss Stahl's work in the department was "completely inadequate."

She told how Miss Stahl had failed to report an "emergency case" on her list for four days.

"Four days waiting for food is an unusually long time," Mrs. Schuyler said.

She told how Miss Stahl planned for part-time reemployment of a sick man without consulting a physician, who had ordered a month's rest for the man.

This case had been brought to the attention of the relief authorities by the Workers Alliance, the relief officials declared.

In other cases, Mrs. Schuyler testified, Miss Stahl recommended relief checks be sent to families whom relief investigation showed were not eligible for aid under the welfare law.

Miss Stahl's case load was six points lower than the other workers, the relief official said, and the "quality and quantity of her work was inadequate."

The case "will be continued in Manhattan Supreme Court today,"

## Whelan Scabs Health Peril, Say Strikers

Company Is Forced to Close Flushing Store After Opening

Public health is menaced by use of scabs in Whelan drug stores, Benjamin L. Gudes, secretary-manager of Local 1199, Retail Drug Store Employees, CIO, charged last night.

Gudes made his charge as the company, using strikebreakers, opened its stores at 79th and Madison Ave. and Flushing, L. I.

Shortly after he issued the warning a large picket line of strikers, supported by residents of the community, forced the company to close the 79th and Madison Ave. store.

The company's 52 stores in the city have been closed since Feb. 2 by a strike of its 800 workers.

"The regular employees of the two stores are on strike and will remain on strike until the United Cigar-Whelan Corp. agrees to meet the just demands," said Gudes.

"Scabs have been herded at the two stores and we feel certain that the public will not tolerate their handling of prescriptions, the adequate filling of which is essential to maintenance of public health."

Gudes repeated the union's offer to submit the disputed issue to mediation by the State Board of Mediation or through a person appointed by the Mayor.

"The continued refusal of the Whelan Corp. to present its differences with the union before a board of review is an open admission on its part that the case of the company cannot sustain impartial criticism," he added.

## Industries Told To Produce for War, Not People

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (UP).—The Office of Production Management soon may urge industrialists to curtail production of brass articles such as door fixtures, pipes and inexpensive jewelry to meet army and navy demands for shell casings and other defense items, it was learned today.

OPM officials disclosed that the present production of brass, fabricated principally from copper and zinc, is insufficient to keep pace with military requirements and soon may be exhausted. They predicted that manufacturers will be asked to turn to plastics or other substitutes for brass to conserve the supply for the rearmament program.

**Voroshilov Says Thanks For Birthday Greeting**  
(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 10.—Marshal K. E. Voroshilov today thanked all organizations and individuals for the greetings and congratulations sent to him on his 60th birthday.

The Soviet press carried the following note from the Marshal: "I cordially thank all organizations, groups and individuals for the greetings and congratulations sent in connection with my sixtieth birthday."

# CURRAN BLASTS F.D.R. WAR POWERS BILL AS 'FASCIST'

(Continued from Page 1)

more ships to England, Britain has "more shipping under her control now than ever before in her long maritime history."

"It is not generally known," he said, "but upon the invasion of the various countries in Europe, Great Britain acquired ten million additional tons of shipping which gave her 45 per cent of the world's total merchant shipping."

"The joker is that a large part of this tonnage is not being used for war purposes. If the British government wants ships for war purposes so badly, let her use these ships."

"Then we can keep our own ships at home. They refuse to allow American shipping to take over these trade routes even temporarily. We would like to know why."

**CITES LABOR'S OPPOSITION**  
Curran opened his testimony by assailing the fundamental premise of the war-makers that "all aid to Britain" would keep America out of war.

"It is the considered judgment of the workers that this is a complete fallacy," he said. "Our experience in the first world war showed that a constant flow of munitions, Army and Navy ma-

terials, ships and destroyers and planes to Great Britain can do nothing other than lead us into war. We automatically become a belligerent."

"If participation in the present European war was not a basis for this bill, why did the administration refuse to accept an amendment in the House which would have barred the sending of men overseas and refuse to accept another which would bar convoys of American vessels?"

The CIO leader said that he wanted to disassociate himself from those witnesses who opposed the bill "not on the grounds that they are opposed to war, but on the grounds that they were not satisfied with some phases of it."

**CALLS BILL FASCIST**  
"We have to base our approval of opposition on the simple question: Do we want to get into the war—or not?" Curran declared.

The NMU leader said that the lend-lease measure represented "one of the most dangerous departures from our Democratic way of life ever given serious consideration by the Congress of the United States."

"This proposed piece of legislation is downright fascist," he continued, "and I am using the word

## G.M. Locals to Demand Better Steward Setup

Delegates Stress Need for Improved Set Up on Grievances

(Continued from Page 1)

gates voted to ask for a union shop, with the proviso that non-union workers employed in the plants must join the UAW-CIO after 30 days.

Passed unanimously was the special provisions for the workers who are drafted. The clause reads:

"Any employee who is drafted shall retain his seniority, also the time spent in the armed forces added to his seniority and shall be rehired no later than six months after his release from the service."

On payment of draftees to be paid a bonus of \$25 each week for the full period of his services. In the event of war any employee who dies from any cause while in the armed service and whose bonus has not been paid directly, then the sum total shall be paid to his beneficiaries of heirs. Also premiums on group insurance shall be paid by the corporation for the draftees and volunteers.

Vacations with pay proposals were also adopted; eighty hours pay, at each employee rate of pay based upon the highest average earnings in a four week period at their peak employment to be paid to all employees of the corporation covered by this contract. Time of payment shall be left to the employees in their respective plants, but in no case shall this payment be held back beyond December 1, 1941.

All employees on the seniority list shall receive fifty dollars bonus annually, payable upon request any time after May first of each year.

All these demands were originally formulated by the Flint Regional Conference, held Feb. 5. Sharp discussion took place on the issue of retaining the present set-up. Nearly twenty five speakers participated in the debate. Typical expressions of the opposition to the unionism was voiced by Chairman of the Committee on Unemployment, Jack Montgomery of Oakland, California, who charged that those who favor unionism do not represent the sentiment of the rank and file in the shops. Montgomery pointed out that 50,000 GM workers at the Flint conference demanded abolition of the unionism.

"Unions are supposed to give us a cloak of respectability," said Montgomery, "but what we want is the respect of our membership."

Delegate Roberts from Indiana, "I am opposed to an union, we don't need a policeman to chastise the auto workers."

Delegate Lyons, "I am instructed in my work in Indiana to work against anti-strike legislation in the State Legislature that calls for compulsory arbitration, now you want to shackle us with an union."

Trent Young, delegate from Turnersburg Plant Detroit said "If in Hillman's Amalgamated Clothing Union an union gives \$12 a week for girls, then God save us from unionism."

Speaking for retaining the union was R. J. Thomas, Walter P. Reuther, Richard T. Frankenstein, who made typical class collaboration speeches in the Hillman style and pleaded that the union would prevent strikes.

There was only a few delegates who supported the union, but the officialdom of the union was in the forefront in the struggle against the delegates who demanded the abolition of the unionism.

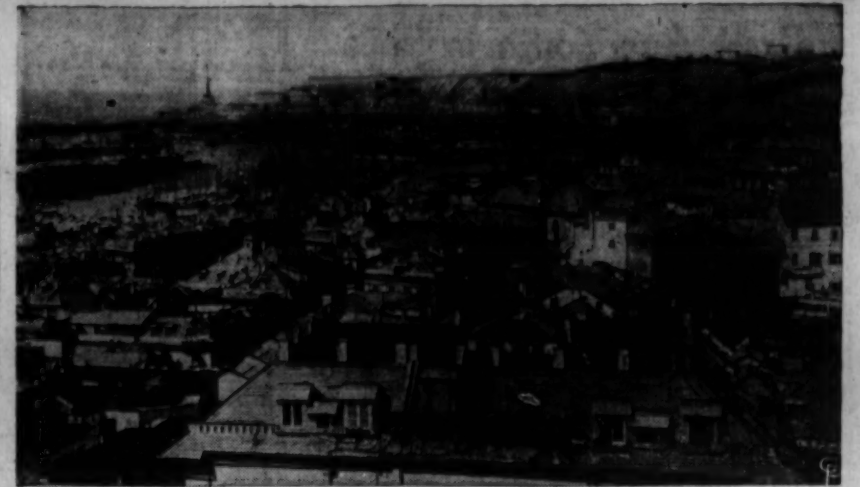
On the roll-call vote, 85 voted for the union and 59 against it. Debate on this issue, brought sharply into conflict two opposite points of view, a class collaboration policies on the one hand and the militant trade union policies on the other.

"If that heart be weakened, the result is debilitation; if it be killed, the result is death."

Black said that the record of the case convinced him that neither the findings nor the evidence "showed such imminent, clear and present danger as to justify an abridgment of the rights of freedom of speech and the press."

Reed said that the record showed "inexcusable acts of violence" but concluded that "free speech may be absolutely prohibited only under the most pressing national emergencies."

The Supreme Court's ruling in



**British Fleet Batters Italian Port of Genoa:** Here is a view of Italy's great naval port of Genoa into which the British fleet, in its most daring exploit of the war, is reported to have hurled more than 300 tons of shells.

## Court Decision Will Spur CIO Drive in Ford, Leaders Say

G.M. Locals Conference Resolution Urges Government to Cancel All Existing Contracts with Ford Company

(Continued from Page 1)

Issues brought in this case. It had overruled, however, that part of the Board's original order holding that distribution of a pamphlet by Henry Ford stating his view on labor unions was an unfair labor practice. The Government has not yet announced whether it will appeal from that portion of the Circuit Court's decision. As the matter stands now, that part of the order is still void.

**MURPHY NOT ON CASE**  
Justice Frank Murphy, who was governor of Michigan at the time of the events did not participate in the court's action.

In another important ruling today the court held by 5 to 3 that states may limit picketing by labor unions when "violence" accompanies the picketing.

"Utterance in a context of violence can lose its significance as an appeal to reason and become an instrument of force," Justice Felix Frankfurter wrote for the majority. "Such utterance was not meant to be sheltered by the constitution."

Justices Stanley Reed, William O. Douglas and Hugo L. Black dissented.

Black's dissent, in which Douglas concurred, held that Frankfurter's opinion "gives approval to an injunction which seriously infringes upon the constitutional rights of freedom of speech and the press."

Reed wrote a separate dissent. "In reaching my conclusion," Black said, "I view the guarantees of the First Amendment as the foundation upon which our governmental structure rests. . . . Freedom to speak and write about public questions is as important to the life of our government as is the heart to human body. In fact, this privilege is the heart of our government."

"If that heart be weakened, the result is debilitation; if it be killed, the result is death."

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The Supreme Court's ruling in

the Chicago case was the first by its limiting the right of labor to picket.

**FORD CASE OLD**  
Ford's labor policies have been the subject of controversy before the National Labor Relations Board in more than a dozen cases during the past four years, NLRB records showed. Most of the charges by the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers have involved interference with union organization, discrimination and refusal to bargain.

The CIO now has an application for a representation election at the Lincoln plant.

Labor Board rulings against Ford plants in Dallas, Texas; Long Beach, Calif., and Buffalo, N. Y., now are before lower courts. These involve discrimination against union members and refusal to bargain.

Complaints of interference with union organization and refusal to bargain collectively at Richmond, Calif., and Chicago plants are now before the board.

The board has issued orders for the Ford Company to cease interference with union organization, discrimination and to bargain collectively in plants at Somerville, Mass.; St. Louis, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan.

The UAW-CIO has filed four charges against Ford actions at the Dearborn, Mich., plant in addition to those considered in the court's decision today. NLRB officials would not make the charges public.

**Pritt Defies Demand That He Resign**

LONDON, Feb. 10 (UP).—"I have no intention of resigning," declared D. N. Pritt, member of the House of Commons for North Hammer-smith, today.

"I was elected to represent and advocate the Socialist cause and I have ample evidence of the support of Socialists in my constituency."

The North Hammersmith Labour Party had demanded that D. N. Pritt resign.

The action followed Pritt's participation in the People's Convention. The National Labour Party already has expelled Pritt.

## 'Jewish Day' Guild Votes For Walkout

Action Comes After 5 Members Are Fired, Pay Is Slashed

A unanimous strike vote was taken today by the Newspaper Guild unit of the Jewish Day, 183 E. Broadway, following the action of the management of the paper in summarily dismissing five members of the Guild unit and instituting pay cuts, ranging from 10 to 42 per cent for eight other members of the staff.

The meeting voted to ask the Representative Assembly of the Guild, which was meeting last night to authorize the walkout.

The Day Guild unit, with 32 of the 39 members present, voted to strike unless the management met the following conditions: (1) Reinstatement to their former status of the members discharged; (2) Restoration of all pay cuts; (3) Settlement of all outstanding grievances; and (4) A statement by the management of the paper, disavowing any intention of disrupting the Guild.

**'Krivitsky' A Suicide in Capital Hotel**

(Continued from Page 1)

anti-Soviet slanders and vilification of Communism. Subsequently the Saturday Evening Post ran a scurrilous attack on the Soviet Union under Krivitsky's name.)

Friends reported that he had attempted to sell articles to other magazines without success and that he had been hard-pressed financially.

The articles, according to Matthews, were ghost-written by a former newspaperman, now said to be in New York. Matthews said it was through this ghost-writer that he first met Krivitsky.

Police communicated with Louis Waldman [Social-Democratic red-baiter] after finding his name on some of Krivitsky's papers.

Krivitsky's room was on the fifth floor of the hotel. Police discounted the possibility that an assassin might have entered through a window, perhaps swinging down by rope from another window. There also is no ledge along which a killer could have crawled nor is there a fire escape.

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# AMERICA--PROMISED LAND OF SOCIALISM

## The Machine: Under Capitalism and Socialism

By Louis F. Budenz

### The Vanishing Job

Like the devil who in his illness a monk would be, the economic royalists in the year 1931 were speaking publicly in repentant tones.

The "mansions of eternal happiness," which they had held up before the people in the form of "prosperity without end" through capitalist expansion, had crumbled into the wreckage of Hoovervilles and bread lines.

Hard times had to be explained and the broken promises had to be glossed over. Since 1825, the crises of capitalism had come in cycles, becoming ever worse and now shaking the world more deeply than ever before. Last year a great number of the people got it in their heads that capitalism was ready for the scrapheap of history as feudalism had been before it. Some of the representatives of the Money Kings began to criticize "the system" itself—in order to give the impression that it could be patched up and made to run smoothly once more.

Then it was that Mr. Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, made the following confession: before the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania:

"A system—call it what you will—under which it is possible for 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 of willing and able-bodied men to be out of work and unable to secure work for months at a time, and with no other source of income, cannot be said to be perfect or even satisfactory. On the contrary, it can be said to have failed in at least one very important detail." (Speech published in "Commerce and Finance," April 1, 1931.)

Undoubtedly Mr. Willard regrets today that he ever made that speech. There is too much truth in it. Ten years have passed, and his "5,000,000" unemployed and more are still without employment. The Congress of Industrial Organizations can actually report, through its economic survey, that joblessness is even rising in general, despite the feverish "national defense" effort.

### LIFE AND DEATH MATTER

The "detail" for which Mr. Willard criticizes capitalism is a matter of life and death for millions of our citizens; it is a question of malnutrition or good food for their children; it is a problem of war or peace for their sons and brothers. It is the very heart of decay in the capitalist system itself.

In his repentant pose, Mr. Willard got a glimpse of this basic reality, though he quickly shut his eyes to it. On this point his

confession continues:

"We have a productive capacity in our mills and factories far beyond our domestic requirements, and at the same time with all this surplus of wealth and resources, we have millions, so it is said, in dire need of food and clothing—in short, more of everything to eat and wear than we can possibly use, and at the same time millions of human beings who are hungry and cold."

What the president of the B. & O. meant by "beyond our domestic requirements" we do not know. For "the domestic requirements" of the 140,000,000 Americans have never been tested. The masses of our people have never had, at any time, enough food, clothing and shelter to talk about "beyond our domestic requirements."

But in saying as much as he did the representative of the Morgan interests made a damning admission—namely, that the machines which the capitalist introduces to expand production and profits, actually rob the workers of their jobs and therefore of the fruits of that production.

The machine, which under social control would bring so much good to the people, under capitalist, anti-social control constitutes a menace to the masses.

Wall Street, through Mr. Willard, was unwittingly confirming what Frederick Engels had written in the Seventies of the last century:

"Thus, it comes about, to quote Marx, that machinery becomes the most powerful weapon in the war of capital against the working class; that the instruments of labor constantly tear the means of subsistence out of the hands of the laborer; that the very product of the worker is turned into an instrument for his subjugation." ("Socialism—Utopian and Scientific," International Publishers, page 62.)

What have the economic royalists and their spokesmen—the professors in Rockefeller-endowed universities, the researchers in Big Business institutes, the editors of the Lords of the Press—to say for themselves and their system on this item of basic indictment?

### DEBACLE AGAIN

Every workman of 45 years of age has gone through the dislocations of the Wilsonian war, the depression of 1920, the fever of the Coolidge-Hoover era, the Great Debacle of 1929, the NRA and the New Deal—and now is back again, with imperialism on the agenda of capitalism once more. Unemployment is not as much "solved" as it was before.

The American worker is supposed to be "from Missouri." It is definitely time that the champions of capitalism "put up or close up"—"show him" how to get out of this vicious circle. They do not do it because they cannot. The workers themselves will have to lead the people in breaking the vicious circle through ending

the contradiction between private ownership of the means of production and the social character of that production.

At present, the champions of capitalism make some passes at trying to persuade the people that the war economy of the "national defense" program is ending joblessness and the crisis of capitalism. Even as early as 1933, the capitalists were actively playing around with this idea—that war would bring back "prosperity." In the New York Times Analyst of March 17 of that year, we read that there "is a large possibility of a European war in the very near future can hardly be denied. . . . It would be a curious repetition of history if another European war should come again to our industrial rescue."

### COMING WAR

This coming war is, of course, referred to as "European" rather than "imperialist," since it is good Emily Post etiquette on the part of the capitalist spokesmen to hide the deep complicity of Wall Street in such a war. The "theory" which it puts forth—that imperialism war can restore "prosperity" to America—is so bald a falsehood that even the champions of capitalism can scarcely present it with a straight face.

The bitter fruits of the first imperialist war—with its 20,000 new millionaires, its enormous profits for the United States Steel Corporation and the other Wall Street corporations, and its resultant dislocation and misery for millions of Americans—is deeply imbedded in the national consciousness. Today the same processes which created new millions of dollars for the economic royalists and new joblessness for the millions of people are continuing, but at a faster pace.

The war economy, as a matter of fact, is merely a heightening of what has been going on before. In 1914, the United States and the whole capitalist world were going into a tailspin, which the war on the surface seemed to check but which in reality it intensified, leading on to the depression of 1920 and the big debacle of 1929.

The United States is part of the world capitalist economy and is affected by it, as well as affecting it. The big depression of 1929, first breaking out in certain agricultural countries of Europe, burst forth in its maximum violence in the United States. From there it shook the entire capitalist world. The United States cannot win any "prosperity" out of a war, in which the dislocation and destruction of a large part of the resources of the imperialist world is involved.

### DR. BELL ADMITS

Dr. Spurgeon Bell of the Brookings Institution is not a rip-roaring radical. Quite to the contrary, he is an ultra-conservative "economist" employed by an institution endowed by Big Business

This is the fifth of a series of articles on what the winning of Socialism will mean to America.

The articles are intended as the opening of a discussion, in which we invite the readers of the Daily Worker to participate.

These articles shall appear every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday for a limited period. After that time, the author shall return to the subject from time to time.

interests. Recently Dr. Bell produced a study entitled "Productivity, Wages and National Income."

In his pages we learn, for one thing, that in industries accounting for 75 per cent of all employment in the country, the following increases in productivity were recorded between 1923-25 and 1935:

Manufacture, 44 per cent; mineral industries, 98 per cent; railroads, 44 per cent; electric light and power, 118 per cent; automobile and parts, 40 per cent; blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills, 51 per cent; paper and pulp manufacture, 55 per cent; cotton textiles, 38 per cent; manufacture of tobacco products, 155 per cent.

While industrial production was marching forward in this wise, with seven-league boots, what was the fate of the workers? Dr. Bell casts light on that subject, too, in cold statistics which leap into threatening life in the homes of the working people.

While industrial production was going upward in such startling ratios, unit wage costs had DECLINED uniformly during the period between 1923-25 and 1935. In the various industries covered, this decline went as follows:

Manufacturing, 17 per cent; mineral industries, 46 per cent; railroads, 17 per cent; electric light and power, 37.5 per cent; automobile industry, 7 per cent; steel, 6 per cent; paper and pulp manufacturing, 25 per cent; cotton textiles, 22 per cent; tobacco products, more than 50 per cent.

"In other words, despite increases in wage rates per hour," as the Labor Research Association sums up Dr. Bell's report in its May, 1940, Labor Notes, "actual wage costs had declined by these amounts, which means that employers maintained or increased their profits while workers LOST THEIR JOBS." (The emphasis is the writer's.)

It was with this presentation of these facts and figures—demonstrating the continued concentration of economic power in the hands of the few, with the attendant loss of employment for the many—that the Temporary National Economic Committee (created by the United States Senate) opened its hearings in the Spring of last year. Mountains of evidence had been piled up by government agencies to the same effect, before that committee began its sessions. The National Resources Board and the WPA Research Project on

Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Industrial Technique, working with the National Resources Committee, had mustered pages upon pages of figures and charts, all with the same conclusion. Production was going UP and UP, and employment was going DOWN and DOWN as a very result of that mounting production!

"Technological improvements loomed increasingly as a menace to the chances of finding jobs for the large army of unemployed," admitted the National Resources Committee, in some desperation, in its "Summary of Findings to Date," issued in March, 1938.

That the menace "looms" larger in the days ahead was amply demonstrated by the testimony of labor leaders before the TNEC. As chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Philip Murray brought out that 38,470 workers have already been separated from the steel industry through the growing introduction of automatic hot strip mills in flat-rolled production. Within a short time, a total of 84,770 workers will be displaced by this device alone, since in 1934 only 23 per cent of the tinplate was produced by strip mills while in the first nine months of 1939 the proportion had risen to 76 per cent.

The pace of displacement is becoming ever more rapid, since "almost half the decline has taken place since 1936."

### KING STEEL

In his summary, indicting the steel industry on this point as "the wealthiest in the country," Mr. Murray said: "It has not absorbed any new workers and it will soon be employing fewer workers than in 1929."

Officials from unions in the automobile, rubber, coal, textile and electrical industries appeared before the TNEC with like reports—the United Rubber Workers Union stating that one out of every eight rubber workers had been "rationalized" out of the factories in the year 1939 alone.

The "defense" program—with its drive to "work harder"—has intensified this condition, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor admits in its report to the New Orleans convention of 1940. On page 63 of that report, previously referred to in these pages, the council states:

"The American Federation of Labor calls public attention to

the fact that since the start of the defense program productivity is increasing at three times the pace of the last ten years. From August, 1939, to July, 1940, output per man hour rose 14 per cent compared to the average rise of less than 4 per cent per year since 1929."

It is little wonder, then, that we learn from the Labor Research Association that the ratio of production increase in the "defense" industries for the first nine months of 1940, 14 per cent is TWICE that of the increase of employment in those industries, which has been 7 per cent. The loss of thousands of jobs and of other thousands of potential jobs is bound up in those figures.

Will not the winning of shorter hours by the unions help to stem this torrent of job-loss, heading for another and bigger "1929?" The winning of shorter hours, with equal pay for the new time as for the previous higher working schedule, will help greatly to save jobs temporarily in specific industries. The United Automobile Workers could report to the TNEC that the auto union had saved at least 112,000 jobs through the shortening of hours, during the period of its existence. The winning of shorter hours tends to aid the workers' health, and is of paramount value in teaching the working people that gains can be made through struggle.

Under capitalism, however, there is a "catch" even to shorter hours as a "cure" for this "technological unemployment." The installation of the shorter work-period incidentally but inevitably induces the capitalist, with profits as his driving master, eventually to introduce more labor-saving machinery which goes on eventually throwing more people out of work. Then develops another extensive crash of the capitalist system, either in a huge depression or in imperialist war. Through subservient labor leaders or the weakening of the unions or both, the capitalists force the 12 to 13-hour day upon those workers who are employed, as is being done in both Great Britain and Germany at the present moment. Under such circumstances, the workers can maintain their shorter hours in the long run—and extend them—only through tossing off the whole capitalist set-up.

### THE APOLOGISTS

Even more sweeping in this respect is the unevenness with which shorter hours can be won by the workers under capitalism. One industry, through a strong trade union movement and because of other conditions, cuts the hours. Another, with an equally large number of working people, continues on the old basis. There can be no "evening up" of hours on a universal scale to catch up with the rising production. Such a universal planning of hours and production can come only under Socialism, where

a plan applicable to the whole country can be introduced.

There have been "liberal" apologists for capitalism, such as Dr. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago, who have in effect tried to separate "technological unemployment" from the general crisis of capitalism. They have coaxed this feat, in order to be able to intimate that if the displaced workers are just tided over through employers' displacement pay or unemployment insurance they will (like Little Bo Peep's sheep) "find their way home" to another job.

This begs the whole question. Unemployment insurance, even under capitalism, does provide the worker with some protection during his immediate unemployment. When it was first discussed in this country, it may be said, it was almost universally assailed by employers and by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor as "Communist" and "European." Here is something else again of "foreign origin" which the United States has been obliged to adopt. And it was the Communist, champions of a Socialist America, who took the lead in the darkest days of Herbert Hoover, in presenting the value of unemployment insurance to the people.

No payment for jobless time—whether through unemployment insurance or in any other way—can, however, halt the capitalist process of piling up "surplus capital" in the hands of the few and chiseling down the consumptive capacity of the masses—thus creating new unemployment. European capitalist countries had inaugurated unemployment compensation long before the United States did so, and yet joblessness has hit them with the same fury as it struck on this side of the Atlantic.

### SEES A "CONSPIRACY"

Professor Rexford Tugwell, another "liberal" proponent of capitalism, was quick to appreciate this reality and to understand that "technological unemployment" is a challenge to the very existence of the capitalist system. In June, 1931, he wrote:

"Our technique is used not for its intended purpose but for quite another one: not to furnish us an efficiently functioning system; but to establish conditions in which businessmen shall dominate regardless of the costs to everything else. The strange thing is the genuine enthusiasm with which so many of us support the conspiracy."

The task of "liberal" capitalism, Prof. Tugwell asserted, "is the double one of speeding the process [of new techniques] and of taking precautions meanwhile against unnecessary personal and family loss and suffering."

If American capitalism cannot or will not achieve this goal, then the professor said meaningfully that "there is an alternative sys-

tem bidding forcefully for attention."

That system, we are informed, is the Socialist system championed by the Communists, who "claim the ability to go farther and faster with mechanization than a liberal-capitalist regime can do; and do it altogether in the interest of the working class."

For Professor Tugwell in 1931, "this challenge cannot be overlooked and must not be minimized. It will haunt us until we either match its achievements or succumb to its competitive power." (All quotations are from "The Theory of Occupational Obsolescence," appearing in the Political Science Quarterly, June, 1931.)

### "HAUNTED"

For a decade since Tugwell wrote "liberal capitalism" has been thus "haunted"—and today it is farther from achieving those things for which Tugwell spoke than when he set down his lines. Socialism in the Soviet Union, meanwhile, has increased its production 1,500 per cent and the living standards of its people 300 per cent. A Socialist America, starting with far superior equipment to that which the Soviet Union had to begin with, could easily equal that record. All those who are "from Missouri," please step over to the side of Socialism for America!

Economists who "defend capitalism" have one more excuse—a general one—for the persistence of unemployment and poverty in the midst of plenty. The fault lies, they say mysteriously, in the "distribution" of the productive forces of capitalism. Just adjust that up and the old machine will run, fitter than a fiddle again.

President Willard of the B. & O. had this excuse to offer the students of the Wharton School back there in 1931. "The twin problems of unemployment and imperfect distribution," said he, "strike at the foundations of our political and economic system."

What is this elusive "distribution" which these gentlemen have been talking about for 10 of these many years? Why don't they get down to mending it? Capitalism, particularly in America, has at its disposal all the material forces to feed the hungry millions, to build houses for them, to give them full medical care, to provide them with clothing. Capitalism does not do this, because it can't—otherwise it would cease to be capitalism!

Mass production, built up by monopoly capitalism, demands a mass market. But monopoly capitalism is killing that mass market over and over again, through siphoning the purchasing power of the people into super-profits, and then refusing to sell goods unless it can make more super-profits which the people are unable fully to furnish because of their lowered purchasing power.

Someday, on the tombstone of dead capitalism, the American masses will write: "It failed to deliver the goods!"

## WPA Officials to Meet Alliance Spokesmen

Acting Administrator Reverses Red-Baiting Ruling by Somervell, Agrees to Meet Elected Delegates

Defeat of a brass hat ruling by former WPA Administrator Col. Brehon Somervell which barred the Workers Alliance from being represented by its own elected officials at conferences was announced yesterday by the Workers Alliance. Somervell refused to meet with Alliance delegations with included either Michael Davidov or Morris Kirshen. He said that his reason was that "they are Communists."

Oliver A. Gottschalk, acting administrator, informed the organization yesterday that, in spite of the fact that he had previously announced he would carry out policies established by Somervell, the Alliance would be granted the right to be represented by its chosen representatives.

"The Acting Works Projects Administrator has refused to meet with representatives of your organization who are believed by him to be Communists and has extended this prohibition to officers of the Division of Employment," Gottschalk's letter stated.

"It is the policy of the Works Projects Administration to recognize and meet with officials of employee organizations who have been chosen by employees. The only requirement of the New York City Works Projects Administration is that persons representing themselves to be properly chosen officials of employee organizations file satisfactory proof of such official representation with the Director Division of Employment."

On September 11 Fred R. Rausch, Assistant National WPA Commissioner, stated that the national WPA headquarters was reviewing the matter. For months no definite answer could be obtained from any respon-



**Dead at Threshold of Safety:** One of ten men who were burned to death when flames swept the Salvation Army home for transients in Dallas, Texas, hangs over the window ledge on the second story after missing escape by inches. Blood for transfusions was rushed to save the lives of 18 others severely burned.

## Cop Shoots Negro Boy, 11; Gets Only Mild Rebuke

(Continued from Page 1)

irmingham daily newspapers and last Thursday Civil Service Director James H. Hard attempted to whitewash the detective by saying that it may have been a "mistake" and that his policeman might have thought he was shooting at a thief.

Gilliland's superior, Chief of Detectives Hollum said the matter was in the hands of Police Chief T. A. Riley and Riley said he was "studying" the matter.

The following day Connor announced the suspension of Gilliland for 30 days. Presumably the detective will be fully reintegrated to

the force when his "sentence" expires. The Birmingham Age-Herald, leading morning newspaper, praised the Commissioner for his "proper action," but public resentment at the feeble "punishment" was not allayed.

Half-trigger brutality is a trait for which the Birmingham force has been notorious. A few months ago a young Negro worker, O'Neil Henderson, was murdered in a suburban jail and three years ago a patrolman was fired for a whole series of shootings and killings in a Negro neighborhood extending over a period of many years.

## Phone Tapped, Declares Rights Committee Head

Josephine Truslow Adams Testifies Against Bill to OK Phone Spying by FBI; Labor Spokesmen to Be Heard

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (UP).—Josephine Truslow Adams, Swarthmore College teacher, told a house judiciary subcommittee today that she believed her telephone wires had been tapped by undisclosed persons ever since she became chairman of a Philadelphia Civil Liberties Committee.

Miss Adams, a descendant of two Presidents—John Adams and John Quincy Adams—appeared before the subcommittee to oppose a bill to legalize wire-tapping by Federal agents in felony cases.

She said she believed that not only her telephone but those of the Civil Liberties Committee headquarters and of other members of the group were being tapped for "sample conversations."

She told the subcommittee she opposed any measure that would permit wire-tapping in any case, on grounds that it would open the way for more and more violations of civil liberties.

Subcommittee members asked if she thought the Federal Bureau of Investigation was responsible for the alleged wire-tapping. She replied that she did not know who was doing it.

Louis McCabe, vice-president of the National Lawyers Guild, and Leonard Dettweiler, Upper Merion, Pa., a student at the Hartford Conn., Theological Seminary, also opposed the bill.

The subcommittee adjourned until Wednesday, when it will hear representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Railroad Brotherhoods.

## Cops Arrest 2 Sandhogs' Tunnel Pickets

Clash Occurs as Men Talk to Others Going to Work

Two pickets of the sandhog's union, Local 147, Compressed Air Workers Union, were arrested at Battery Park yesterday while picketing the Battery Brooklyn tunnel work to which their local claims jurisdiction, but which has been given to the Rock Drillers and Blasters Union, Local 29. Both locals are affiliated with the Hodcarriers and Building Laborers Union, AFL.

The international supported the sandhog's claim to jurisdiction on the Brooklyn end of the shaft which was started some weeks ago by the Dock Builders union, affiliated with the Carpenters international.

Clashes resulted when pickets attempted to speak to men going on the job yesterday morning. The sandhogs arrested were John Thomas, 391 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, and Bernard Reynolds, 778 Hewitt Place, the Bronx.

## CIO Periodical Workers Lash War Powers Bill

A membership meeting of 1,200 of United Periodical Workers, Local 906, Office and Professional Workers, CIO, Sunday night at Irving Plaza adopted a resolution opposing the Lend-Lease Bill.

The resolution, sent to Senator George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, asked that Michael Quill, president of the Trans-

port Workers Union and John I. Lewis be allowed to testify against the bill.

The resolution also went to Senators Wagner and Mead.

## LaGuardia to Speak For War Powers Bill

Mayor LaGuardia left the City last night by train for Washington where he is scheduled to testify today before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee in favor of the Lend-Lease war dictatorship bill.

## 30th Anniversary Issue NEW MASSES



## OUT TOMORROW



## Daily Worker

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1941

The Fight Goes on—  
In the U. S. Senate

Passage by the House of Representatives of the War-Dictator Bill is a practical demonstration of the unrepresentative character of the 77th Congress.

One thing that stands out in the House action is the large number of Representatives who voted against the bill. These Congressmen do not share the people's opposition to entry into this war, for the "opposition" arguments employed in the House with one exception were such as would involve this country further in the war. Those who voted against the measure did so, in large measure, because of the strong pressure by the people against this war-dictator proposal and for fear of the people's indignation.

Even this vote was far from registering the sentiments of the people. The Gallup Poll, which is not intent on blocking any war moves, has been compelled to admit that 85 per cent of the people want to keep out of the war. Even in the poll on the war-dictator measure, when presented as the "lease-lend bill," the Gallup returns could only register 54 per cent as in favor of such a step. At that, many of those who were recorded in this category hedged around their statements with so many reservations that the percentage was actually much smaller.

This unrepresentative character of the vote in the House is further underscored by the fact that it was the Southern poll tax representatives who cast the deciding votes.

That the bill was passed in flagrant violation of the will of the people was testified to by the administration leaders themselves in the gag rule which they adopted in regard to the hearings on the proposal. The barring of the representatives of people's organizations from these hearings made this affair a travesty—one of the most undemocratic exhibitions ever witnessed in American history. Only that "opposition" was heard which put forward such "arguments" as would aid the advancement of the war.

On Saturday the poll-tax Senator Walter F. George went to the extent of ejecting Jack McMichael, chairman of the American Youth Congress, from the hearings because he rose to ask a question. Those who are fighting for peace and democracy are shut off from expressing their views in both Senate and House hearings.

In the House debate one man stood out as voicing the real sentiments of the people's organizations—and that was Representative Vito Marcantonio. The words uttered by the Labor Party Congressman can serve as a rallying cry for the continued battle against the war-dictatorship measure, as it goes before the Senate.

That battle will go on! The bill is now before the Senate, and the voices of protest against war and dictatorship can make themselves heard in louder volume. The people of the United States cannot permit democracy to be snuffed out here in order to advance the dreams of empire of the monopolists and their agents in the government. To the United States Senate, the people will have to state firmly: "Get out and stay out of the war! Defeat the war-dictator bill!"

Trying to Lull the Fears  
Of American Families

Stripped of its pretenses at defending democracy, Prime Minister Churchill's Sunday speech was a bloodthirsty call to the world to tear itself to pieces for the benefit of the empire. Hitler wants mankind slaughtered for the glory of German imperialism; Churchill wants it butchered for British imperialism.

The purpose of Churchill's talk was to spread the war far and wide, into the Balkans and elsewhere, and to speed the day when America will be a full-fledged belligerent at Britain's side.

Timed as it was with the crucial issue of the war-dictatorship bill in Congress, Churchill's speech was to help jam through its passage. Never was there such brazen interference in the affairs of this nation, except possibly by Lord Halifax in the last few days. For 85 per cent of the American people are opposed to entry into the European conflict; and the war-dictatorship bill, which Churchill is trying to help the Roosevelt Administration put over on the country, is designed to place us completely in the war, and thus defeat the people's will.

Churchill, of course, had to say the opposite to what he really wants: that is, that American boys are not needed. But British imperialism said the same thing in the first world imperialist war. Churchill tries to lull the people's fears now only because he knows, and Roosevelt knows, that American families are aroused justifiably over his last speech which did not rule out men. Churchill can afford this demagoguery because Congress just defeated a bill banning a second A.E.F., and the whole policy of aid to Britain leads to sending American boys.

Nation's Legislative Machinery Is Held in Grip  
Of Tory Poll-Tax Congressmen, Survey Reveals

(This is the last in a series of three articles on the 77th Congress.)

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—On August 11, 1938, President Roosevelt arose in a tense packed stadium in Barnersville, Ga., and called upon the people of Georgia to defeat Senator Walter George as a die-hard tory and a bitter-end foe of all progressive measures.

Now two and a half years have passed, and the same Walter George as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is in active command of the drive to pass the President's War Powers Bill in the Senate.

Assisting George on that committee in pushing through this bill are four other Senators from poll-tax states where the vast majority of the Negro and poor white population is disenfranchised. These are Senators Pat Harrison of Mississippi, Tom Connally of Texas, James Byrnes of South Carolina and Carter Glass of Virginia.

It was not so long ago that these four Senators together with Senator George were among the most consistent and aggressive foes of the Roosevelt administration. That was when the President was still supporting social legislation. Today they are among the leading supporters of the President's war program. The old wounds of battle have all but healed.

## A SPEAR-HEAD

Entrenched in powerful positions in every important committee in the Senate and House, the poll-tax statesmen in Congress have long been the spear-head of big business and reaction.

This was the function during the 1935-39 period when they used their strategic control of key committees to block every progressive bill, and it is their function today when they are using the same positions to expedite war measures backed by the President. The President may have reversed himself, but the poll-taxers have not changed.

Today as for many years past they represent, only a fractional minority of the eight Southern poll-tax states, and today as in years past they serve faithfully the interest of reaction and of monopoly capital.

The large bloc of poll-tax Senators and representatives is without question the single most undemocratic phenomenon in a Congress, which, as we have seen in the preceding articles of this series, is hardly the most democratic and representative body in the world.

On the basis of the vote in the 1938 Congressional elections, there were 85 percent less votes cast in the poll tax states than in other states. Only 15 per cent as many people voted in these states as in the rest of the United States.

But if the poll-taxers do not represent the masses of the people in the South, whom do they represent?

The fact of the matter is that the poll-tax Representatives and Senators represent the Wall Street interests which control the industrial, economic and agricultural life of the South by a system of absentee landlordism.

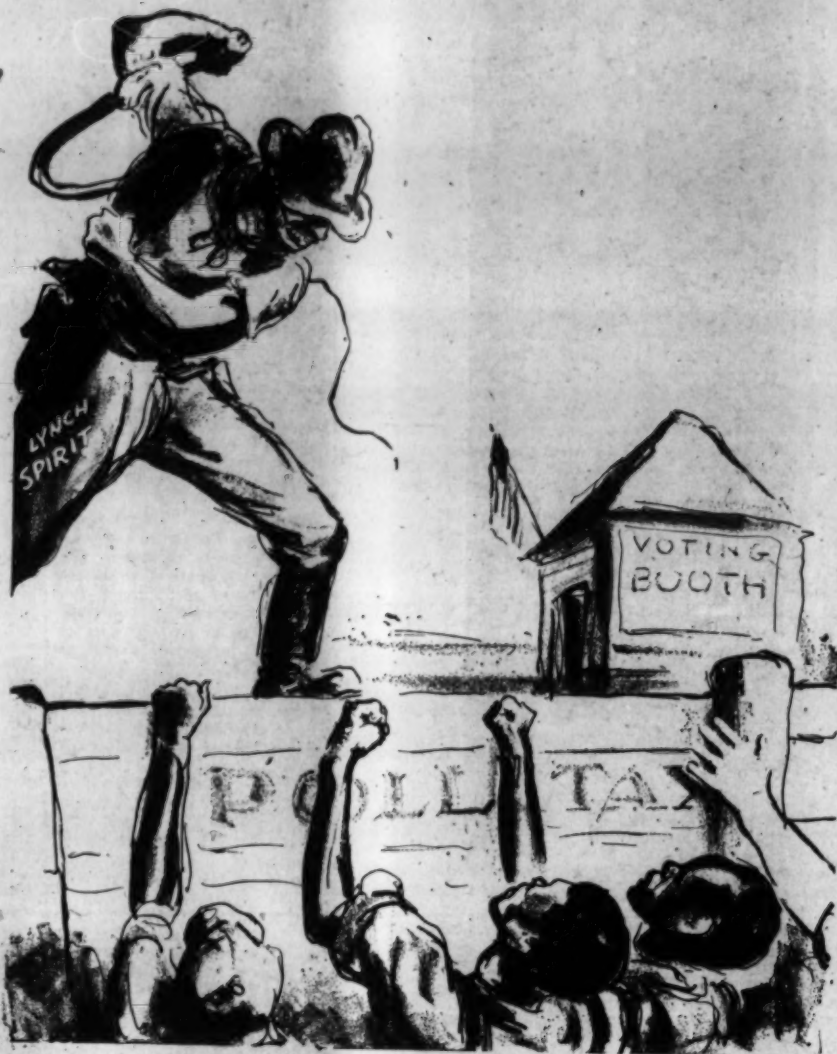
They represent the economic setup which has given the Southern workers and sharecroppers the lowest per capita income in the nation and the highest rate of malaria, pellagra and tuberculosis.

As the report of the President's National Emergency Council back in 1938 on economic conditions of the South showed, the South is completely dominated by Wall

Just as the fascist imperialists, Churchill did not shrink from trying to inflame hatred against whole peoples. He tried to overcome his praise of Mussolini as a "great" man a few weeks ago, by describing Mussolini in such a way as to incite persecution against the Italians as a people.

It is the most arrogant assumption on Mr. Roosevelt's part to try to make the American people believe that a defense of democracy or freedom will come from the cold-blooded imperialists of Britain with their slave-pens. It is like trying to make them believe that American imperialism, rotten with poll tax dictatorship, lynchings, and 52 million shrunken bellies have the interests of labor and the common people at heart in moving toward the European inferno. In fact, Mr. Roosevelt's diplomatic poetry to Churchill only reveals how American imperialism has been egging on this senseless war, hoping to reap the number one position in the world in terms of imperialist loot and repression at home.

From the experience of the last war, it is clear that the American people cannot hang their fate on the success of British empire or the royal navy. Hitler, new wars and increased misery sprang out of the victory of the British-dominated Allies in the last imperialist war. The American people have nothing to gain from a victory by either side. The only way they can protect their security and liberties is by breaking the war-alliance between British and American imperialism and by getting all the way out of this needless conflict.



Street corporations and banks.

The giant Commonwealth and Southern utilities chain sprawls across the Southern states, as do plants of the Morgan-controlled Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, the Mellon-controlled Pittsburgh Coal, Koppers Company and Gulf Oil. Tom Girdler's Republican Steel and Henry Ford's citadels of the open shop.

## PLUNDERING THE SOUTH

And the poll-tax Senators and Congressmen act as mouthpieces for these Wall Street banks and interests which are stripping the Southern states of their natural resources, ruining the health of the people with low-wages and sweat-shop conditions and degrading Negroes and whites alike with the rigid and wide-spread Jim-Crow system.

The two most important leaders of the poll-tax group in the Senate are probably Senators Harrison of Mississippi, who heads the powerful Senate Finance Committee which drafts tax legislation, and Byrnes of South Carolina.

Byrnes is undoubtedly the administration's real strategist and floor leader in the current drive to pass war legislation. He is the power-behind-the-scenes in the important Appropriations Committee and has had a hand in slashing more than one relief appropriation.

As chairman of the Senate Audit and Control Committee, Byrnes harassed and delayed appropriations for the La Follette Civil

Liberties investigation and is at present holding up the grant of any funds to Senator Burton K. Wheeler's committee which received authority to investigate the profits and international connections of the munitions makers.

## BARUCH PROTEGES

Now it is a matter of general knowledge in Washington that both of these Senators are actually the political proteges of Bernard M. Baruch, head of the War Industries Board during the World War and a powerful Wall Street banker and speculator.

And it is understood that on more than one occasion Baruch with the aid of other Wall Street friends has helped to underwrite the campaign expenditures of these two poll-tax statesmen.

Or take the case of Senator Carter Glass of Virginia who is also a close friend of Baruch's and likes nothing better than a nice game of backgammon with the Wall Street financier.

Glass, who is chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and a member of other important committees, has repeatedly acted as the spokesman in the Senate for J. P. Morgan.

Morgan appeared before a Senate investigating committee in 1933, and Ferdinand Pecora, counsel for the committee, asked the nation's No. one banker to explain a little matter of large-scale tax evasions for three years.

"I do not see any reason in the world for anything to be gained by

badgering Mr. Morgan about his knowledge or lack of knowledge about that particular item," Glass snapped.

When the Nye munitions inquiry was trying to find out about Morgan's role in getting the United States into the first World War, Glass exploded and angrily criticized the inquisitive Senators.

## HE WANTS WAR

Needless to say, Glass is echoing present-day Morgan policies and is one of the frankest exponents of an immediate declaration of war against Germany. It is significant that the administration recently rewarded Glass for his pro-war stand by making him a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

During that famous Senatorial primary contest in Georgia in 1938, Lawrence Camp, the administration candidate who was running against Senator Walter George, repeatedly charged that his opponent was a tool of the Georgia Power Company.

It was not so long ago that Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes charged publicly that Senator Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, was a "faithful representative of the Duke Power Company."

North Carolina is not technically a poll-tax state, but the same Wall Street domination that is current throughout the South also prevails in that state. The Duke tobacco interests are closely linked with

the Mellon aluminum interests and with the power trusts, and Bailey has given reliable service to all of these corporate groups.

On all occasions, the Senators and Representatives from the poll-tax states have acted as a Congressional battering ram for the absentee Wall Street landlords who control the economic life of the South.

The poll-taxers have taken the lead in fighting every move which would add unions or result in higher wages. They have been active in the present drive to enact anti-strike legislation, and they have been moving heaven and earth to get emasculating amendments to the Wagner Act and the Wage-Hour Act.

## DEFY DEMOCRACY

They have defied the most elementary principles of democratic procedure by filibustering for several years in succession in the Senate against the passage of the anti-lynching bill which a large majority in both Houses of Congress had definitely pledged to support.

The stand of the poll-taxers on these issues obviously tends to depress the already scandalously low wages and living conditions of the people they are supposed to represent and to prevent unity of the Negro and white workers of the South by fanning race prejudice.

For a glimpse of a typical anti-labor poll-taxer look at Rep. Carl Vinson of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, who is sponsoring a bill which would require a thirty day waiting period for strikes and would outlaw the closed shop in plants with government contracts.

And yet the fact of the matter is that Vinson was elected in 1938 by the grace of only 4,389 voters who cast their ballots for him, or 1.82 percent of the population of his district.

Or take the case of Rep. E. E. Cox of Georgia who is one of the real leaders of the time-an-hour anti-labor group in Congress and is virtual dictator of the potent House Rules Committee. Cox was elected in 1938 with 5,137 votes, or 1.95 per cent of the total population of his district.

## HANDFUL OF VOTES

Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia, sponsor of numerous anti-labor measures including one to put strikers in jail for life, got 13,796 votes or 5.4 percent of the population of his district in the 1938 elections.

And the notorious Martin Dies got 12,824 votes in 1938, or just 4.22 percent of the people in his district.

The fact of the matter is that the vote in these poll-tax districts was rather high as compared with others. For example, Rep. William M. Whittington of Mississippi got only 2,172 votes in 1938 or 5.15 per cent of the population of his district.

These figures compare with 98,287 votes and 38.6 percent of the total population for Rep. Mary Norton of New Jersey where there is no poll tax, 91,869 votes and 30.7 of the population for Rep. Richard J. Welch of California and 65,871 votes and 30.7 per cent of the population for Rep. John Coffee of Washington.

Mrs. Norton, incidentally, had as many votes as 17 poll tax Congressmen. Rep. Welch equalled 18 poll taxers and Coffee got as many votes as 13 of the poll-tax statesmen.

Now the argument is frequently made by advocates of the poll-tax system that the real elections in the South are in the primaries, and that the election results don't

count. Of course, the fact is that without the poll-tax, and other limitations on the right of the Negro and white workers and sharecroppers of the South to vote, the one-party setup would disappear pretty quickly and election results would mean something.

But quite apart from this fact, the size of the vote in primaries in the South is smaller than most people think. A survey of primary results in 64 districts showed that the vote in the primaries was only 50 per cent higher than in the final election.

## MINORITY VOTED

Even with this 50 per cent added, less than 23,000 persons voted in the average poll-tax district primary, or less than 25 per cent of the 100,000 voters in the average district where there is no poll-tax.

As in the regular elections, the overwhelming majority of the poor whites and Negroes are disenfranchised in the primaries.

And yet the poll-taxers, despite the fact that they do not represent the people in their districts and states, have an amazingly powerful grip on the legislative machinery of Congress which they have gained largely through their long service. After all it is hard to unseat a Congressman when you can't vote.

Senator Cotton Ed Smith of South Carolina, who was head of the Southern Cotton Association and is reputed to have made a nice fortune for himself in the cotton futures market, is of the Senate Agriculture Committee.

As we have already seen, Senator George heads the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Senator Glass is chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Senator Harrison is chairman of the Finance Committee, and Senator Byrnes is chairman of the Audit and Control Committee.

Chairman of the important Military Affairs Committee which pushed through the conscription bill is Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas and Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia is chairman of the Committee on Immigration.

## ON 3 COMMITTEES

Nine important Senate Committees in all are headed by poll-tax Senators. In the House, poll-taxers are heads of 10 committees.

Rep. Hampton B. Fulmer of South Carolina is chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, Rep. Henry B. Steagall of Alabama is chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee and Rep. Whittington of Mississippi, who got 2,172 votes in 1938, is head of the Flood Control Committee.

Chairman of the Judiciary Committee is Rep. Hiram Sumners of Texas who is one of the leaders of the anti-labor drive in the House. Rep. Vinson is head of the Naval Affairs Committee and Rep. Schuyler O. Bland of Virginia is chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

From the vantage point of this important committee post, the poll-tax bloc in Congress snipes at all progressive legislation and is easily the most war-minded and interventionist group in Congress.

It is obvious enough that the poll-tax, together with big business domination of Congress which is by no means a regional phenomenon, represents one of the major important obstacles to democratic representations of the people.

And for this reason abolition of the poll-tax must of necessity be one of the most important objectives of the progressive forces which are attempting to keep America out of war and to maintain and extend social legislation.

The State Budget  
Hearing

The hearing on the state budget, which will take place in the Assembly Chambers in Albany tomorrow, should see a record-breaking turnout of representatives from labor and community organizations.

All the vital social needs of the people are at stake. Gov. Lehman's proposed slash of \$7,000,000 for relief symbolizes other cuts in state aid for education and in various governmental departments affecting social welfare. These attacks upon living standards and upon mass purchasing power, at a time when living costs are rising, are called for in the name of "defense." They show that the magic word "defense" is a pretext for denying the economic necessities of the population.

With both major parties united behind Gov. Lehman's war-economy budget, the people will have to depend entirely upon their own independent action. On Feb. 12 of last year, trade unions and people's organizations set a high mark in attendance and in voicing their demands. These critical times require that they excel last year's record in attendance and in fighting for a budget that meets the people's needs.

## Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

UNEXPURGATED history books record that tomorrow is Abe Lincoln's birthday. Considering how history is being rewritten these days to make villains out of all our heroes and heroes out of our traitors, the following is probably how some people in high places would like to see the Great Emancipator's Birthday observed:

6 a. m.—Sunrise performance at the White House of the "Santa Fe Trail," the movie that makes a hero out of Jefferson Davis.

11 a. m.—The OPM recommends a ten per cent wage increase to meet rising living costs and to be paid in Confederate money.

1 p. m.—Broadcast to England by Walter Lippmann, officially apologizing on behalf of the U. S. Government for having displayed hostility to England's late ally, the Confederacy.

2 p. m.—Matinee showing at the White House of "Santa Fe Trail."

5:30 p. m.—Simple services at the tomb of John Wilkes Booth.

7:30 p. m.—Dinner at the White House for the 100 Southern Poll Tax Congressmen.

8:30 p. m.—Re-staging of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debate (with Lincoln's part omitted in view of the lateness of the hour).

9 p. m.—Showing at the White House of "Santa Fe Trail," with the holder of the lucky number winning an invitation to the midnight performance.

## SONG OF THE PEBBLES

"What's the use?" somebody said to someone else who didn't agree; "the great wheels turn, we're as good as dead; we're pebbles pushed around by the sea."

Someone else was quick to reply

"Don't you see the levee there? Pebbles smaller than you or I have made the sea afraid to dare."

AARON KRAMER.

Headline: "Winant Not Kennedy—New Ambassador's Trousers Baggy." That is the fundamental difference.

## COUNSEL TO GIRLS

(Robert Herrick brought up to H.R. 1776) Gather ye boy-friends while you may The draft is still a flying: And this same lover who smiles today, Tomorrow may be dying.

That age is best which is the first, When youth and blood are warmer: But being lost in blood or war, Worse times succeed the former. Then be not loth, your shouts increase And while you may, go marry: For having lost this time of peace, You may forever tarry.

SALLY MANNERS.

"Bill 1776 Rolls Through House"—headline. Like a pair of loaded dice? R. P.

Churchill says there is no need for an A. E. F. Is that the same A. E. F. which the British said they didn't need in 1916?

## RETURN

Old J. P.'s private phone rang. "That boy is back from that errand," said the secretary's voice. "Well show him in." The boy entered. "St. you're back, Wendell," said J. P. "From all accounts, you did a good job." "Thank you, sir. And what do I do now, sir?" "You report to Franklin, Dee. He's in charge of our shipping department now."



## CHANGE THE WORLD

By the Gamble Capitalism  
Must Live, and by the  
Gamble It Must Die

By MIKE GOLD

"WHY do you look so down in the mouth, Zeke?" one farmer asked another he had met on the highway. "Waal," answered the mournful one, "it's Saturday night, and I'm goin' to town for my weekly drunk, an' Gosh! how I dread it!"

Which anecdote, bearing chin-whiskers out of the horse-and-buggy-days in which it originated, serves to illustrate the mood of some thoughtful people in America today. Indications of another war-boom are here, not spread over the nation, but concentrated in centers of war-industry. The innocent, the depression-starved, the short-sighted and inexperienced become as alive and joyful as moths bearing down on a bright and shining candle-flame that has just been lit. Money is in circulation again. They expect great pickings.

But anyone over forty and remembering the last war views the promised excitement with real dread. It is true that from eleven to sixteen thousand new millionaires came on the income-tax rolls as a result of the last vast speculation in blood-letting. But the immense majority of working people and small business people were left poorer than before. If they managed to grasp some of the fool's gold of war, it was only for a moment. As in the old Gaelic fable, the bag of war money turned overnight into a bag of old leaves and moldy rubbish.

As early as 1920 there was a great wave of unemployment and bankruptcies in America, a crisis that was the first payment on the insane economy of war. The great crisis of 1929-30 was the second payment; and the present war is the third payment. How long can capitalism, how long can any system, live in such high fever and destruction? Can you smash a machine to pieces every few years and hope to keep on patching it up again and again as good as new? But these are questions no gambler ever asks himself; and capitalism, after all, is nothing but a great Monte Carlo, in which a frenzied ruling class plays for vast stakes of empire and gold, at a roulette wheel of war and diplomacy, where the red is human blood, and the black is human hunger, and the chips are your life and mine, and the lives of our children and dearest ones.

Capitalism can never plan. It can never look more than a few years ahead. That is how all business is conducted; and that is how the business of the whole system on an international scale is conducted. Capitalism produces not for use, but for profit. By the gamble it must live, and by the gamble it will die. In all the horror and chaos of the moment, this is the one truth that makes for sanity: that every gambler comes eventually to his last card, and that a day always comes when the people no longer assent to being pawns.

But the game is scarcely begun in America, and as I have said, even among businessmen there are some signs of dread and vestiges of sanity. One did not hear such fear expressed on the eve of the last war. The country is a little wiser today, and remembers its burned fingers and exploded bank-accounts.

I have been reading about one small city where new defense industries have been located. It is typical of the whole emerging story. All these regions had been lobbying and intriguing in Washington to have such industries placed at their midst. But when they won their point, they found a Pandora's box of new problems had been opened. Thousands of workers pour into the town. Suddenly there is a shortage of houses. Rent goes sky-high; and the natives, most of whom never see a penny of the war-profits, or have their wages increased, find that their own rent has gone up. Food prices also rise. Thousands of new children must be taught in the schools; the school-tax doubles and triples. The new industries must have water-main laid to their door; they demand new roads, they weigh heavily on all the city services. The town is forced to borrow and tax itself to death to pay for all this expansion.

And the thoughtful citizen knows that he is only going broke to pay for the building of what must become a ghost-town. How long can the war last? How long can humanity endure the horrors of what appears to become another war of attrition? One year—two—three—; cannot go beyond that, and then the whole jerry-built house of prosperity collapses. The market for shells, dynamite and guns suddenly ends. Economically, war is as unsound a proposition as if you put the nation to work with pick and shovel to level the Rocky Mountains.

But as the old poem says, "Forward, my General, we have still another year!" And it is really pathetic to read the editorials in the southern press, for example, where the stupid little provincial dictators who rule that region of poverty and semi-feudalism congratulate themselves on the good times ahead. The south expects to be the main beneficiary of the war-boom. But how will that enrich the thin soil, wipe out pellagra and malaria, feed the hungry, teach the illiterate, end the fascist racism and lay the foundation for a secure, happy southland, with good farms and solid industries?

There is no plan. There is no future. There isn't even a promissory note. It has been found necessary to send out the liberal wind-jammers in England to promise the people Socialism when the "war" is ended. But all our people have got so far are promises of a "boom." That is not enough. Our people are too smart to be satisfied with so little. When they begin to see, they will ask for more than this—more, even, than "end-of-the-war" Socialism.

## Charlie Chaplin Nominated For the 'Academy' Award

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 10 (UP).—Charlie Chaplin today was nominated, with four other actors, to receive the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences Award for the best performance in 1940.

He was nominated for his role of the dictator in the picture, "The Great Dictator." The picture was among 10 nominated to receive the best picture award.

President Walter Wanger of the Academy announced the nominations. From them the 12,000 work-

ers in the film industry will pick the year's best picture, best actor, best actress, and numerous other "bests." Gold-plated statuettes known in movieland as "Oscars" will be presented to the winner at a banquet Feb. 27.

Henry Fonda was nominated for his role in "Grapes of Wrath"; Raymond Massey for "Abe Lincoln in Illinois"; Laurence Olivier for "Rebecca"; and James Stewart for "The Philadelphia Story."

Bette Davis, two-time winner of an "Oscar," was nominated for her role in "Rebecca"; Katharine Hepburn for "Philadelphia Story"; Ginger Rogers for "Kitty Foyle"; and Martha Scott for "Our Town."

Chaplin's satire-comedy, the first picture he has made in five years, will compete with nine other: "All This, and Heaven Too," "Foreign Correspondent," "Grapes of Wrath," "Kitty Foyle," "The Letter," "The Long Voyage Home," "Our Town," "The Philadelphia Story" and "Rebecca." For the best picture award.

## Gay Moments In New Film At the Strand

HONEYMOON FOR THREE A Warner Bros. film, at the Strand.

"Honeymoon for Three" is all about a successful screwball novelist (George Brent) who turns Cleveland upside down as result of a chance meeting with a dippy girl who imagines she is one of the characters in his ditty novel "Idiotism."

Brent has come to Cleveland to lecture on sex and to be lionized by the ladies. Accompanying him on the journey is his secretary, Ann Sheridan, recently acclaimed the girl most likely to succeed on a desert island. That she is more than his secretary is indicated in her opening speech which the Legion of Decency has probably picked up by now. The Hays office appears to have let down all the bars to speed up "national defense."

The film is funny in spots and sometimes it is so dull it makes one see spots where the cast should be. I liked the business with the woman who comes in with a babe named after the novelist and after several unsuccessful attempts to get an audience with her, she threatens to change the child's name to Sinclair Lewis.

The last scene is perfect. George, who has got himself all mixed up with the screw "Idiotism," threatens to commit suicide (at this point no one cared) unless Ann played and got him out of the mess. The answer is no. A moment later there is a crash of glass. Ann rushes madly to the scene of the crash, peers down thirteen flights, sees a crowd gathered around the spot marked x, straightens up and lets out a bloodcurdling scream for her man as we have heard and then collapses neatly in George's arms. Brent had thrown a huge vase through the glass, then hid behind a post to await the inevitable dead faint. The whole thing lasted only a few seconds but it is perfectly timed and uproariously funny. I wish I could say the same for the rest of the film.—D. F.

## Authentic Music of Mexico at Fiesta

Authentic Mexican music and entertainers will be featured at a Mexican Fiesta being arranged by the Council for Pan American Democracy, Dr. David Efron, Executive Secretary of the Council announced today. The Fiesta will be held on Saturday, March 22 at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 West 48th St. in New York City.

"Our organization has been literally swamped with requests to arrange an affair at which the many hundreds of Americans who have visited Mexico can get together and swap stories," said Dr. Efron, "hence the Fiesta Mexicana." The Fiesta Mexicana Committee has been able to secure films made in Mexico by some outstanding photographers which will be shown

## Richard Wright Calls Upon Writers to Aid Peace Fight

From all corners of the world, outstanding progressives are sending greetings to New Masses on the occasion of its thirtieth anniversary which will be celebrated this week in a special sixty-four page issue of the magazine. Among those just received is the following from Richard Wright, leading Negro writer, author of the best-selling "Native Son," and recent recipient of the Spingarn medal for distinguished service to the Negro people.

By Richard Wright

During these days of war, it is with pride and an overwhelming sense of responsibility that I extend heartfelt greetings to "New Masses," its editors, its co-workers, and its readers and subscribers. I say that it is with pride because for the first time during an imperialist war there exists in the world a new hope, a new workers' government and new magazines like New Masses to give voice and utterance to the aspirations of peace loving men.

I believe that all our hard years of struggle to keep New Masses alive have been a proving time, for we are on the verge of witnessing an "All Out" assault upon the hopes of the international working class. All of us, including New Masses, can congratulate ourselves upon the fact that, so far, the Soviet Union has through its strength and strategy, outwitted, out-manuevered and out-fought the imperialist warmakers. The base of world evolution, the Soviet Union, stands impregnable and invincible, a beacon of guidance during these days of dark confusion.

But the hardest task lies yet ahead. The imperialists can maneuver no longer; they are fighting and must fight for a re-division of the spoils of the world, and no man knows when the day and hours may come when they, exhausted and bitter, will turn from their bloody mauling of each other and combine as common prey upon the world's lone socialist state. We must watch for this. We must fight against this. We must explain this again and again and again.

The one way out that I think that all writers should expound is this: STOP THE WAR. And when the ears of all honest men hear this command, they will at once begin to search for ways and means of ending this disastrous conflict and they will be able to come to but one conclusion: The people of the warring

## George Washington Wore This



Ernest Truex, star of the Hart-Kaufman comedy, "George Washington Slept Here," currently on Broadway, tries on a waistcoat which was the property of George Washington. Peggy French, of the same play helps him. She holds a resticule once owned by Martha Washington.

## An Account of a Journey On Historic Burma Road

INTO CHINA, by Eileen Bigland. The Macmillan Company, \$3.00.

By Sue Barry

British Mrs. Bigland, who makes her living writing down her impressions of strange lands and far places took a trip into China over the Burma Road. She traveled as a guest of the Chinese government in a military bus. This book is an account of that long and difficult journey.

When Mrs. Bigland started on her trip, the real meaning of the Burma Road entered not at all into her calculations. The Chinese fight for freedom to her was something not very important that was happening far away. Her eye was trained on the colorful scenery, the orchid-dotted meadows and rosy-red rivers. Her mind was searching for quaint and curious customs, the little anecdotes that make a travel book bright and interesting.

## Conflict of Old And New Ideas

She saw plenty of curious things, all right. By the time the bus arrived in Kunming she had seen enough of death and horror and courage and stamina to rock a more sensitive observer back on his heels. But Mrs. Bigland was hanging on to her sense of humor so hard, and suffering such a conflict of old and new ideas that she couldn't see the whole picture of China for the little quaint and curious things that intrigued her so much.

This doesn't mean that "Into China" isn't an interesting and readable book. It is all of that, but it

is apt to irritate any reader who has followed with increasing admiration the courageous fight 450 million people are putting up for their nation. The author, unfortunately addicted to whimsy and too-frequent peregrinations into little spasms of wonder at the sheer beauty of China, tries hard to understand the meaning of what she sees and hears, but more often than not, fails miserably in arriving at any reasonable conclusion.

The account of the slow and often heart-breaking journey of the convoy of government buses along the Burma Road (which the author, for reasons best known to herself, persists in calling the high-way) gives the reader some understanding of the grim task the Chinese face in defending their country. There is never enough food for the men who man the buses, there is little medical aid for those who fall sick along the way. Death is commonplace and quickly forgotten. The one important thing is to get to the destination. Day and night the drivers go on, stopping only occasionally for what little food there is, stopping more often to shovel off the dirt and rocks that frequently block their way when the constant downpours cause landslides.

Mrs. Bigland becomes very chummy in her indomitable British way, with the 15 men and the one woman who make the journey with her. Somehow, however, one feels that she has failed to understand any of them completely. According to her, they spent all of their time during the long journey sleeping, giggling and arguing, discussing all manner of unimportant questions, but never touching on the war that had so sharply affected their lives.

## Masterpiece of Understatement

Failing to understand them, she fails to learn faith in the Chinese people. When she discusses China's present and future, it is most always with business men and officials, the men who now block the magnificent attempt of their countrymen to achieve national and political unity. In the face of the tremendous efforts to build a new China she sits all around her, Mrs. Bigland accepted the word of these men that unity in China is impossible; that province is naturally and inescapably separated from province, now and forever.

It is unfortunate that the woman who wrote this book had to be faced with the immensity of war and struggle. Her talent lies wholly in writing entertainingly of her travels and personal reactions. Judged from that standpoint "Into China" is an amusing book. But in the light of what is going on today in the East, it is a masterpiece of understatement.

## Cast for 'Doctor's Dilemma' Completed

Katharine Cornell's cast for "The Doctor's Dilemma" is now complete. In addition to the players already announced for the St. Louis comedy, Clarence Derwent will act Dr. Schutzmacher; Stanley Bell, Redpenny; Alice Belmont, Cliff; Emmy; Margaret Curtis, Minnie Thinsell; Leslie Barrie, the Newspaper Man; and David Orick, the Secretary. As usual, James Neilson is stage manager.

## Mordecai Gorelik's 'New Theatres For Old' a Vital, Exciting Study

NEW THEATRES FOR OLD, by Mordecai Gorelik. With illustrations, bibliography and index. Samuel French Publishers: \$4.00

By Ralph Warner

Of books about the theatre there have been many. But of comprehensive theatre histories, written from a progressive viewpoint, few are to be found on library shelves. For this reason, the appearance of Mordecai Gorelik's "New Theatres for Old" is a welcome event. Mr. Gorelik is the distinguished scenic artist and teacher who has kept abreast of world currents in the theatre, not only in his own craft but with relation to the ideas expressed on the stage. He is an artist who finds, as he says in this book, that theatre is a weapon. And in this book, he wields this weapon to good effect.

In the concluding paragraphs of "New Theatres for Old" Mr. Gorelik quotes Kenneth MacGowan's analysis of the 1920's.

"Revolution, economic or political, is either accomplished or imminent in much of Europe," wrote MacGowan, "and though it may be years before the bankruptcy of capitalism cuts across the imperial path of America, the upsetting of all our present aesthetic and moral values is something to be considered very seriously in any volume that tries to speak of the theatre of tomorrow. We cannot ignore the possibility that the whole aristocratic basis may be cut from under our present playhouse."

## 'The Storm Is Upon Us'

To which Mr. Gorelik adds: "The storm is now upon us. The atmosphere of thought grows constricted; people throw away their minds and begin to shout the slogans of the market place. And what will happen to our theatre? Part of it, no doubt, will join the hue and cry, and cry louder than any. Another part will turn completely escapist. But the rest will go courageously through all that lies ahead. It will build the foundation of a future theatre worthy of the democratic people."

It is this democratic people's theatre to which Mr. Gorelik dedicates his book. It is an exciting volume—and for many reasons. The author flows with enthusiasm for the art to which he has given his life. He has saturated himself in his love. He argues up and down more than 500 pages of text, notes and addenda, defining, recording, quoting, challenging, delving behind the story of the theatre's past, searching out the significance of the changes which have come over it. What was once a ritualistic ceremony moves down through the centuries to last night's show, always, he says, a potent factor in human life.

Mr. Gorelik's thesis is that the theatre to live must remain such a vital force. And in general he wins his reader to this conclusion. From Attica, to the baroque theatre of the Restoration, through the commedia dell'arte of the Italian Renaissance, to the romantic theatre of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and into the naturalism of half a century ago, he drives on. His facts are bolstered by research into the archives of the theatre centers of Europe. Interview with leading personalities, directors, artists and theoreticians; and by his own work with the Theatre Union, the Theatre Guild and the Group Theatre.

## The Weapon Of Modern Theatre

As a result, there is a vivid glow in his word pictures of performance of the various eras of world history. And a contented, argumentative demand for the reader to accept the Gorelik definitions and conclusions. However, the superabundance of material sometimes confuses; sometimes, too, the Gorelik habit of explaining the obvious or recording the intrinsically unimportant, or wandering off into speculative or philosophic or historical bypaths, is confusing. The book itself is well organized as to subject matter, falling into ten sections to each of which is a theme is applied. The modern theatre thus becomes variously a tribunal and weapon as Mr. Gorelik carries us with breakneck speed through all of its many styles, variants, and ideological, geographical and aesthetic corners.

When he touches upon the Soviet Theatre, Mr. Gorelik succeeds in integrating his material so that one fully comprehends the reasons why the socialist state has been able to create a vital, progressive and popular drama. This is despite Mr. Gorelik's natural predilection for overemphasis of styles in scenic design—thus he lingers on the "constructivist" technique of stage setting which was experimentally frequent in the Moscow 20's. But we understand the essential power of the Soviet theatre because Mr. Gorelik connects it with the aesthetic of Soviet life: Marxism and especially the dialectical materialism which governs Soviet thought.

It seems to me that the glow in this book—and we must agree that it sometimes lacks essential clarity, is because he has no such world viewpoint of his own. Take the entire theatre discussion, which covers many pages of "New Theatres for Old." He does ascribe the rise of this educational, propagandistic, visual, polemical theatre to the unrest in Central Europe. But he overemphasizes the importance of individual initiative in the cases of directors Berthold Brecht and Erwin Piscator, he fails to relate public acceptance of their work to the powerful influence of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia; he



MORDECAI GORELIK

fails, too, to explain the rise of Hitler and the fall of the worker's theatre in Central Europe, to social-democratic control.

And, essential to an understanding of epic as a term is an acknowledgment of the dialectical sweep from progressive technique and progressive subject matter to the adoption of the technique by reactionaries as their own, as they create their own contrivances subject matter. This omission opens the path toward misunderstanding; there is thus no clarity about the significance of Robert Sherwood's "There Shall Be No Night." In dealing with the entire American commercial theatre movement, Mr. Gorelik defines its major dramatists as symbolists. He does not drive beneath the surface of this word to show that the use of symbolic characters is actually due to the cowardice of our leading

dramatists who seek various devices to avoid dealing frankly and realistically with the problems of the day. The class position of the Broadway dramatist, governed by ticket costs, and therefore by audience tastes—silk hat tastes—dominates the current commercial stage. This point is glossed over in much verbiage which is theoretically defective.

And there are other minor weaknesses of this nature. I must disagree with Mr. Gorelik's classification of Shakespeare as a dramatist who had no love for the common people. There are famous lines in "King Lear" to disprove this statement, and also in Shakespeare's many scenes of lower class life to confuse such an assertion. A Marxist analysis of Shakespeare as a critic of absolutism in a period of rising bourgeois power, during which the bourgeoisie were liberating arts and making use of the people in a progressive manner, might have given Mr. Gorelik the key to this problem.

## A Provocative Whole

Nevertheless, "New Theatres for Old" is an exciting and provocative book. You will find moments in it when you will wish to grab the author by the coat lapel and argue with him—when, for example, he fails to explain fully the manner in which Soviet artists as Shostakovich, Meyerhold, and Eisenstein were collectively criticized by their colleagues. At other times you will be stimulated, informed, entertained. It's a splendid sort of book to own, to ramble through, to annotate with marginal opposition, to use as a source. It leads the way toward the necessary composition of a theatre history which will give the Marxist key to the many variations on a theme which began when Aeschylus wrote his first tragedy.

## 'Invitation to Learning' From WABC at 10:15 P.M.

"Invitation to Learning." Dante's "Divine Comedy," from Station WABC at 10:15 P. M. . . . Gilbert and Sullivan melodies on WQXR at 10:45 A.M.

DAILY PROGRAMS	
MORNING	
7:00-WNYC-Sunrise Symphony	WQXR-Breakfast Symphony, prelude
8:00-WFAP-News	WABC-Trans-Radio News
8:30-WABC-News	WABC-Trans-Radio News
9:00-WFAP-News	WABC-Trans-Radio News
9:30-WNYC-News	WABC-Trans-Radio News
10:00-WNYC-News	WABC-Trans-Radio News
10:30-WNYC-News	WABC-Trans-Radio News
11:00-WNYC-News	WABC-Trans-Radio News
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11:00-WNYC-News	WABC-Trans-Radio News
11:30-WNYC-News	WABC-Trans-Radio News
12:00-WNYC-News	WABC-Trans-Radio News

## MOTION PICTURES

EXCELLENT!—Post "HARRY BAUER" 10:15 P.M. 10:30 P.M.

**HATRED**  
Filmarie 58th West of 5th Ave. 10:15 P.M. 10:30 P.M.

**ACADEMY**  
NOW PLAYING!  
CEAR ROMERO - MITHON BEER  
"TALL, DARK & HANDSOME"  
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8TH and POPLAR • 10:15 P.M. 10:30 P.M.

"GREAT BEGINNING"  
New York Talkies—English Titles  
Mat. daily 2 P. M. Eve. 7 & 9:30 P. M.

## THE STAGE

HOLLYWOOD THEA. ALLIANCE presents  
**MEET THE PEOPLE**

An Intimate Musical Review  
for Old. He does ascribe the rise of this educational, propagandistic, visual, polemical theatre to the unrest in Central Europe. But he overemphasizes the importance of individual initiative in the cases of directors Berthold Brecht and Erwin Piscator, he fails to relate public acceptance of their work to the powerful influence of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia; he

"A MASTERPIECE"—Aldrich, N.Y. Times  
**ETHEL BARRYMORE**  
**THE CORN IS GREEN**

NATIONAL THEATRE, 41st W. of W. P.E. 6-5222  
Eve. 8:45, 11:15-12:30. Mat. Wed.-Sat. 2:30  
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PERSONAL  
But Not Private

By DAVE FARRELL

The Greatest Second Baseman I Have Ever Seen

LOS ANGELES.—Those who were privy to the Wrigley-Wilson negotiations, prior to the signing of the contract whereby "Black Jimmy" took over the helm of the collapsible Cubs, insist that all went off smoothly except for one bit of sparring. Wrigley, who is not exactly a baseball aficionado, wanted Wilson to sign a year's contract to manage his major league property. Wilson, a pretty shrewd article let it be known that this was a case of the job seeking the man. And that the man Wilson was not crazy enough to tackle that second division mish-mash and try to make a contender of it in a single season. He wanted a three year opportunity. They settled for two.

And this year, the boys insist Wilson isn't going to promise anything more than a ball club that can win in '42, or come mighty close to it. He's going to experiment, try rookies, give them a chance to make the grade. Three or four of them are going to get a real chance. Among them, Clyde McCullough, the kid catcher who last year burned up the International League and the pair of Lu-Lus from the Coast League. Of Novikov I have written frequently. McCullough's work I don't know too well. I've only seen him briefly. I'll know more when spring training gets going. But I know Stringer's work well. I've watched him for two entire seasons in Los Angeles.

I am going to start by saying that I consider him the greatest second baseman I have ever seen. And I've seen everybody from Johnny Evers to Joe Gordon and Stringer tops them all. He covers more ground than a fire hose, and although on paper he's a .265 hitter, I insist he'll do.

Jimmy Reese who was good enough to play with the Yankees and Cardinals, has told me that the kid is the greatest defensive infielder he's ever seen. Bill Sweeney, managing the Hollywood Stars has insisted that he's seen the best in the business, that he played an entire season alongside of Charlie Gehringer, years ago mind you when Gehringer was the mechanical man, but that nobody has ever topped Stringer in his opinion.

To me the greatest baseball writer of our generation is a fellow named Harry Williams, who is the secretary of the P.C.L. There isn't or hasn't been his equal for my money and that includes the great

Dave to Send Word on Cub Strike Situation

Dave Farrell will shortly send Daily Worker readers some information on the mass holdout strike of 17 members of the Chicago Cubs. The players are still scattered in their various states and the Chicago office refuses to comment on the situation. Needless to say publicity on the concerted player action against paycuts is being kept to a minimum and pressure is being put on individual players to yield and break the lineup. So far the informal strike (informal insofar as the players have no union organization) is still in swing with the 17 players holding out en masse.—RODNEY.

Ring Lardner. The reason Harry hasn't gone East is because he'd rather live in Los Angeles than anywhere in the world. (And who can blame him?—Advt. L.A. Chamber of Commerce.) And I'll never forget what Williams told me.

"The Coast League has always been a second baseman's league," said Harry. "If I started to name them all for you, I'd drive you crazy. But here are some outsiders. Swede Rieberg and Buck Weaver left the Coast League for the White Sox as second basemen. Nobody could nudge Eddie Collins out so one became a great shortstop, the other moved further west and became a third baseman. Then there was Mickey Finn, Johnny Kerr, Lew Fonseca, Jimmy Reese, Bill Cissell, Clyde Beck of the Cubs, Tony Lazzeri. And look at the crop we've got up there now: Dario Lodigiani, Pete Coscarati, Bobby Doerr and Joe Gordon. And Stringer, I assure you, should become the greatest the game has ever known."

You can take my word for it at fielding he can't be topped. Now as to the big "IF" on hitting. Does he hit hard enough to stay in the majors? Louie is not as tough a man at the plate as some. But I'm pretty sure he'll get by. He has a good eye. I've seen him miffy a time with two and nothing against him stand up there and take four. That eye is going to help. He's been putting on weight which is important for him. He's still about four months short of 22. He hasn't got his full development. And when he does I think he'll have that last bit of something that makes a real hitter. He's got the power all right. Last year he hit one over the center field screen at the Hollywood Park. That screen is 408 feet from the plate and is 50 feet high. The ball was hit at night, which any player will tell you will take 30 to 50 feet out of a fly ball. This was the first time it had been done since the Park opened.

More important perhaps is the fact that he hits in the clutch. His RBI column was 55 the first year and 89 his second in the Coast League. I remember a series last year against the Seals when he was in a slump. He only got four hits in a seven game series. But every hit meant a ball game. Three were homers, two coming in the 6th and one in the 9th. The one in the 9th cost the Seals a game they didn't want to lose. Larry Powell, who goes up to the Red Sox this spring, held held L.A. to a single scratch hit in 8 innings, and was leading 4-1 until Stringer tied it up with two on and two out.

Now this business of giving Mr. Cub fixture Billy Herman the heave-ho isn't going to be easy. Billy's still plenty classy, especially at the plate. But he's going to get crowded plenty by Mr. Stringer. Because Herman hasn't got the old bounce any more. At 33 the legs just won't do what the reflexes call for. (Which reminds me, I'll bet that Gehringer does not play 95 games this year.) Last year Billy had slowed up so much that he had to hit to hold the job. This year he's bound to be even slower. The Cubs know it—which is why they have traded around until they got Billy Myers not only to plug that gap at short but also to act as a steady influence on Stringer. The Cub strategists heard figures that a little nervous tendencies a high-spirited kid like Louie may develop can be corrected by the veteran Myers.

If for no other reason I'm rooting for Stringer for this. He was working at North American Aircraft this winter, driving a tractor in stock chasing for them four bits an hour. Imagine, sold to the Cubs for \$50,000 and making \$50 an hour! Louie is quitting to get ready for spring training said, "I'm sorry I couldn't stay long enough to vote

Amazing Jim Crow Policy of L.I. 'Star' Bared

Players Reveal Refusal To Take Picture of Negro Coach Along with Team

Queensbridge Varsity Refuses to Be Photographed, Protests, to Paper—Campaign Starts to Make Discrimination Known

By Lester Rodney

One of the most amazing pieces of un-American discrimination ever practiced by a newspaper has come to light as the result of the protest of members of the Queensbridge Varsity Basketball team of Long Island.

Here is the story: The Long Island Star Journal sent a photographer down to take a picture of the Queensbridge team for its sports section. When the photographer saw

LIU Meets Stiffest In Brooklyn

Interboro Game to Turn 'Em Away from Little Gym Tonight

Bedlam will undoubtedly reign inside and outside of the Little Brooklyn College of Pharmacy Gymnasium used by the LIU team as a home court when Brooklyn College brings its team in to play the Blackbirds.

Brooklyn lost its last possible chance to get an invitation to the March National Tourney Saturday night when it lost to St. Josephs in Philly, and is in a speller mood, out to hand LIU its third defeat of the season. LIU, minus Bill King for the first time, dropped their second game of the year to Duquesne Saturday. Brooklyn has been death to its intercity foes to date, beating St. Johns, Manhattan and Fordham and losing to NYU by only one point at the NYU gym. The players feel that they can lick LIU and so does Coach Muscant.

LIU looked good in the second half of the Duquesne game when big Hank Beenders suddenly came to life. Cy Lobello usually sinks them at the home gym and with Saul Cohen dropping his sets and Schneider and Schetchman hustling the Blackbirds may yet surprise those who expected them to fold upon losing the great King.

The game will pit the city's two high scorers against each other. Lobello has tallied 190 in 16 games and Kasner of Brooklyn 161 in 12.

That the teams' coach, Jeff Golins, was a Negro, he asked the members of the team (all white) to pose without him, inasmuch as the policy of the paper was against photographing a Negro along with a white team.

The shocked members of the team phoned the Long Island Star Journal, where George Burton of the sports department confirmed the photographer's statement. The team indignantly refused to pose at all and the members unanimously signed the following letter to Mr. Newhouse and Mr. Farrell, owner and editor of the paper:

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned players of the Queensbridge Varsity Basketball team protest the un-American and un-democratic policy of your paper in discriminating against our Negro coach, Jeff Golins, star of the Brooklyn Flashes.

Your policy of not photographing a Negro along with the members of our all-white team is not the American policy of sportsmanship and fair play which we value over publicity. That is why we refused to pose for your paper. We further do not believe that on the one hand you can shout for "preserving democracy" on the editorial page while on the sports page you practice outright discrimination.

May we state that we intend publishing your un-American action until you see fit to realize that the L. I. Star Journal is still published in the United States and not in the Third Reich.

(Signed) Queensbridge Varsity Basketball Team 10-25 41st Ave. L. I. C. Peter Speranza Bill DiCarlo Frank Tempone Jack Mastello Joseph Pappett Michael DePalma Lawrence Gasparine Joe Pagin

Members of the Queensbridge team are starting a campaign to publicize the avowed Jim Crow policy of the Star Journal and have sent copies of their letter to all newspapers. They will seek condemnation action of the newspaper by the Queensbridge Tenants League, both of Long Island City. So far as is known, this is the first time that a metropolitan daily newspaper has ever openly avowed a Jim Crow policy in taking photographs. And the boys of the team, who as they say value sportsmanship over publicity mean to make that fact known to all Long Island City sports followers.

Max Weiss to Lecture on Youth Town Meeting

What the Town Meeting of Youth, held in Washington during the past week-end, accomplished, will be told in detail by Max Weiss, president of the Young Communist League, when on Saturday afternoon he lectures on the topic: "The Youth Movement—Where Is It Heading?"

The struggle of the Town Meeting against the lend-lease bill and other aspects of America's war involvement, against army Jim Crow, and for the needs of American young people, will be the substance of Mr. Weiss' talk.

The lecture takes place on Feb. 15, 2:30 P.M., in the Workers School Auditorium, 50 E. 13th St. Admission is 15c.

Senate OK's Winant

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (UP).—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of John G. Winant as Ambassador to Great Britain.

Dorazio Mad at Pa. Senators' Rap at Louis Fight

SUMMIT, N. J., Feb. 6 (UP).—Beetle-browed Gus Dorazio's blood pressure hit a new high tonight as he answered the charge of two Pennsylvania Senators that his heavyweight championship bout with Joe Louis would be a "slaughter."

The south Philadelphia Italian was pronounced "sounded" when examined prior to signing Wednesday for the 15-round clash at Convention Hall Feb. 17.

"But I wouldn't want them to examine me now," Gus said. "Boy, my blood pressure must be three times normal."

Senators H. Jerome Japan and Anthony J. Di Silvestro introduced

DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1941

Big Fight Program Slated for Next Few Months in 'Make Hay Now' Drive

King Scores 25 in Local Pro Debut

Bill (Dolly) King scored more points than he ever did in college in his professional debut here at the St. Nicholas Palace last Sunday night but despite his sensational 25-point performance of his team, the New York Flashes, was swamped by King Kullen of the L.I. professional league, 60-45.

The great Negro star operated beautifully from the pivot spot drawing many a free throw as the defenders desperately attempted to prevent his deadly lay-up.

In the final game the Philadelphia Spas came quickly in the last third to beat the New York Jewels 40-32, after the Jewels had led for the first two periods. Irving Torgoff, former teammate of King and one of the greatest basketball players the game has ever produced, starred with a one-hand toss from the right side that helped him account for 11 points, tops for the night.

Next Sunday King will appear in the preliminary again with a team of his own selection. The main game will pit the Jewels against the Dave Paris led Baltimore Clippers.

BASEBALL STARS ON LINKS



Star stars of the American and National Leagues, Jimmy Fox (left), of the Boston Red Sox, and Joe Medwick, of the Brooklyn Dodgers, record their scores during the baseball players' golf tournament in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Dep't Store Trounces Furriers, Takes Lead

New Labor League Sensations Romp, 47-31—Spindell Breaks Scoring Mark as Teachers Nip Drug Clerks

Clear the track for the Department Store basketball team, new terror of the labor league!

Before a surprised crowd at the Seward Park High Saturday night they zoomed to the top of League A by trouncing the Furriers 47-31. It was a thorough trouncing, with the quarter scores reading 18-5, 30-12, 33-18. Miller and Mrochowski led the winners' attack with 13 points each while Witcock tallied 12. Stewart, league high scorer, led the Furriers with 9. The Dept. Store boys put on a brand of ball that would have licked many colleges.

Next week they meet the Teachers, whom they have to beat to clinch the second half championship. If they lose they will drop into a tie with the winner of the Office Worker-Furrier game.

SPINDELL BREAKS MARK With seconds to play in the Teachers-Drug Clerks game, Lou Spindell of the Teachers heaved a one-hander over his left ear from the corner of the court to cut the cords clean for his 21st point of the night, a new record for the TUAA, and win a thriller for his team 28-26.

The Drug Clerks, just off the Whelan picket line, led 9-8 in the first quarter, but tired and the Teachers, sparked by Spindell, came up. Baumwoll scored 10 for the losers.

FUR MERCHANTS' COP In League B the Fur Merchants beat the Post Office Clerks 31-18. Goldman, Silverman and Shtetel led the attack with 9, 8 and 6 points while Shepps tallied 6 for the losers.

The Photographers beat the

Louis to Lead Parade of Champs in Title Defenses

'FITE A MONTH'

Conn, Overlin, Zivic and Jenkins See Action; Tony, Max Come Back

With Joe Louis setting the pace, the nation's top-flight fighters will participate during the next few months in the busiest campaign in ring history. There's a "make hay while we can" feeling about the tremendous program as the shadow of possible war looms.

Louis, shattering all heavyweight precedent by defending his title almost once a month, is slated for battles with Gus Dorazio at Philadelphia, next Monday; Abe Simon at Detroit, March 21; Arturo Godoy at Los Angeles, April 15, and Billy Conn in June.

The Los Angeles bout is uncertain because Godoy has requested a postponement, which promoter Mike Jacobs refused to allow. Jacobs gave Godoy a deadline of March 10 to arrive in the United States from Chile to begin training. Unless Godoy meets this deadline, Bob Pastor or some other heavy will be substituted against Louis at Los Angeles.

Tony Galento will attempt a come-back, meeting Buddy Baer at Madison Square Garden, March 26, and brother Maxie Baer will tangle with Lou Nova at the Garden April 4, with the winner likely to get a title shot in September.

CONN IN ACTION

Conn, the light heavyweight king, probably will defend his crown in April, meeting the winner of an elimination among Jimmy Webb of St. Louis, Tommy Tucker of New York and Gus Lesnevich of New Jersey. Tucker and Webb fight at the Garden, Feb. 21. In addition Conn expects to have tune-ups against heavyweight opponents in preparation for the June brawl with Louis. "Jilly tentatively is scheduled to meet Dorazio at Pittsburgh, March 10, and Pastor later in Chicago or Detroit.

OVERLIN TO DEFEND

Ken Overlin, recognized as mid-weight champion in New York and affiliated states, will defend his crown in May against the winner of the Billy Soose-Ernie Vigh rematch at the Garden, March 7. Tony Zale of Chicago, the NBA middleweight king, defends his title against Steve Marmakos in Chicago, Feb. 21. On the same card, Al Hostak of Seattle, former champ, makes a come-back bid against George Burnette of Detroit.

Negotiations are nearing completion for welterweight champion Fritz Zivic to defend against Red Cochrane of Elizabeth, N. J., just as soon as Fritz recovers from a hand injury suffered in last month's bout with Henry Armstrong. The Zivic Cochrane brawl probably would be staged in some New Jersey City.

Lou Ambers, former lightweight ruler returns to the ring after an absence of nine months—as a welterweight. Lou tackles lightweight champion Lew Jenkins at the Garden, Feb. 28. Jenkins lifted Ambers' crown last May. If Ambers can turn the tables on Jenkins this time in their over-the-weight match, he will challenge Zivic, the 147-pound boss, for an immediate title shot. If Jenkins wins, he is certain to face Zivic in another over-the-weight bout, because their first one was so close.

MONTGOMERY IN PICTURE

Bob Montgomery, hard-hitting Philadelphia Negro has developed into a formidable welterweight contender, and he may still be able to pare down to the 135-pound limit for a lightweight title shot. He is expected to be matched soon with either Zivic or Jenkins.

New York fans have lost interest in feathers, bantams and flyweights, but there will be some activity among them in other cities.

Staff Artist Del is down with the flu. His "Little Lefty's Cartoons" will be resumed upon his recovery.

NEW MASSES

30TH ANNIVERSARY Birthday Celebration

MANHATTAN CENTER

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16th

- EARL BROWDER
- HARRY F. WARD
- RUTH MCKENNEY
- DR. MAX YERGAN
- WILLIAM GROPPER
- JOSEPH NORTH
- JOSHUA WHITE and Chain Gang Singers
- EARL ROBINSON "The People, Yes"
- ANNA SOKOLOW and Dance Group
- BILLY HOLIDAY
- New Art String Quartet

TICKETS: First 25 cents rows \$1.50; balance at 25c (including tax). Reserved section for those buying in advance at New Masses, Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.; Bookfair, 132 W. 45th St.

TONITE

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